PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7439.—Vol. XLIX. *SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1889.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.

(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)

TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Plean, Henderson, Stanley, Dezano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA, Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY (Saturday), and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

SPECIAL MATINEE of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 23, at 2.30. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)

MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Hermann Vezin; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Kaynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11. Mr. Irving will resume the part of Macbeth on Monday.—LYCEUM.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, in Three Acts, THE DON. 225th Time. TO-DAY, at 2. Doors open at 1.30.

SAVOY THEATRE.

(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)

TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Fardley Turner, J. Carne, C. Eaton, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dacrolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.0.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.50, THAT DOCTOR CUPID. At 7.50, THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. Cyril Maude, Scott Buist, Frank Gillmore, F. Grove, Pagden, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Misses Fanny Robertson, Phillips, Drummond, Annie Irish, Marion Lea, Maunder, and Winifred Emery, &c. Doors open, 7.30. Box-office open, 10 to 6.30. MATINEE of THAT DOCTOR CUPID, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS DAY, at 2.30, FAUST UP TO DATE, and THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illing, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny McNulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)

The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.

TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero. 500th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,703.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Miss KATE VAUGHAN (specially engaged) as Miss HARDCASTLE. Mr. LIONEL BROUGH as TONY LUMPKIN. Followed by the Monologue, HOW IT HAPPENED, in which Miss Vaughan will dance.

Mr. Mansfield is ordered by his physician to cease work for a time. Upon his return to this theatre SHAKESPEARE'S Tragedy, RICHARD III., will be played.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)

(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 105th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES. Special prices:—Stalls: Adults, 7s. 6d.; Children, 5s. Dress circle: Children and Adults, 5s. Pit: Adults, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. 6d.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)

TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8, PAUL JONES. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Kate Cutler, St. Cyr, Jeannie Mills, and Miss Wadman; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Henry Ashley, Templer Saxe, Albert James, George Preston, and Frank Wyatt. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

LYRIC THEATRE.

(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)

TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, DOROTHY. 851st Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)

TO-DAY at 2, and TO-NIGHT at 8.15, NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded in the evening at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open, 1.30 and 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 5,241. MORNING PERFORMANCES, Children half price.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

TO-DAY, at 3 and 7.30, Christmas Pantomime, CINDERELLA, under direction of Oscar Barrett. Messrs. Edward Righton, Clarence J. Hague, and John D'Auban; Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Emma D'Auban, Mary Righton, Kate Vito, Amy Liddon, and Edith Bruce.

GLORIOUS GOVAN.

GOVAN is glorious. It is like the famous "change of Ayr" last June, only better. In Ayr we converted a majority against us of 1,175 into one for us of 63—a gain of 1,238. In Govan the gain has been 1,433—a conversion from 362 to 1,071. So sweeping and so startling is this transformation that we are not surprised to find the Government's organs literally beside themselves with vexation. The *Standard*, in particular, in an article between all the lines of which you can almost hear the gnashing of its teeth, is so utterly thrown off its balance that it confuses the first two rules of arithmetic and actually subtracts instead of adding, and even then does its sum wrong. Here is what it says:—

> The majority of three hundred and sixty-two by which the seat was secured in 1886 for the Unionists, has been converted into a Separatist majority of a thousand and seventy-one. *There has not, however, been a transfer of anything like seven hundred and seventeen votes* (1,071 − 362 = 717!).

But as a Unionist majority has been turned into a "Separatist" one, the two should of course have been *added* to find the apparent transfer, and not the one subtracted from the other. This is very significant. It shows the recklessness and carelessness which the Unionists apply to electoral statistics, and thereby enables one to appraise at their proper worth the excuses and explanations they offer for their defeats. In this case, for instance, they all with one consent declare that Govan has gone Gladstonian simply because Sir William Pearce was a superlatively good candidate, and, by implication and *per contra*, Sir John Pender a superlatively bad one. We say nothing of the taste of the latter part of the excuse: though we are thankful to think that only the party which Mr. Chamberlain identifies with "the gentlemen of England" is ever guilty of such ingratitude to its defeated champions. But with regard to the rest of the excuse, let us see what foundation it has in fact. In the first place was Sir William Pearce so superlatively good a candidate? He was a large local employer of labour, of course; but on the other hand, he was a man of notoriously bad character. The fact, of course, is that Sir W. Pearce's strength in Govan was much more commercial than personal. The Unionists did everything in their power to retain this element of strength. Sir John Pender made the most extravagant promises, and members of the Government came down to offer the most extraordinary bribes. Is it not absurd, therefore, to pretend that Govan rallied to Mr. Gladstone simply because it had a Pender on the other side instead of a Pearce?

But the best refutation of the Unionists' fallacy is afforded by the one thing to which they never pay heed—namely, the hard facts which cannot lie. Here are the figures for the last three elections of Govan:—

	1885.	1886.	1889.
C.	3,677	3,574	3,349
L.	3,522	3,212	4,420

From these figures it will be seen that so far from Sir John Pender being utterly "out of it" as compared with Sir William Pearce, he received on the contrary very nearly as much support as his predecessor. The reason of the rout was not that Unionists polled less, but that the Liberals polled more. It is this fact which conclusively bowls over the Unionist excuses, and which establishes the enormous significance of the Liberal victory.

"It has not, apparently," says the *Standard*, "occurred to the Liberal arithmeticians to apply the balance of loss and gain since the General Election to the purposes of practical forecast." A more amazing statement was never made. To apply the by-elections to the purposes of practical forecast has with each by-election in turn been our first preoccupation. But none are so blind as those who will not see; and the Unionists have excellent good reason not to want to see the results of the Scotch by-elections applied to any practical forecast. Nevertheless here is the application in black and white, in the form of a table showing the majorities by which all the Tory and Unionist seats in Scotland were won at the last election. The Tory seats are distinguished by asterisks:—

Argyleshire	613
Ayr Group	1175
Ayrshire North	Unopposed
„ South	5
*Buteshire	545
Dumfriesshire	854
*Dumbartonshire	32
Edinburgh, West	690
Falkirk Group	20
Forfarshire	407
*Glasgow Central	1356
Glasgow, Rollox	119
Glasgow, Tradeston	704
Greenock	697
Inverness Group	273
Inverness-shire	Unopposed
*Kircudbrightshire	65
*Lanarkshire, Govan	362
Lanarkshire, Partick	801
*Lanarkshire, South	18
Peebles	50
Perth, West	940
*Renfrewshire, East	1368
*Renfrewshire, West	553
Roxburgh	428
St. Andrew's Group	416
*Wigtownshire	1201

What will be the effect of Govan on these seats? West Edinburgh and Ayr showed that Liberal Unionism in Scotland is as dead as a door nail. Govan shows that Toryism is doomed to keep it company. We are going back to "as in 1885, only better"—going back, that is, to a Liberal majority of three figures. That is the moral of glorious Govan.

HINTS FOR THE NEW LONDON COMMUNE.

The Paris Municipal Council.—By Mr. H. M. Hyndman.

In addition to the free primary education in Paris and the free meals for poor children of which I spoke in a previous article, the technical education, the instruction both of male and female children in all trades is free. The teachers, who receive 2,000 francs (say £80) a year each, are men and women of the working class who are specially skilled in their respective handicrafts. There is no absolute law authorizing this; but if these technical schools are not conducted in the manner which commends itself to the judgment of the majority of the members of the Municipal Council, then they do not vote the money. In this way the Council has, virtually, complete control. Then there are the secondary colleges, with their courses of superior education in law, medicine, physics, art, &c. In these payment becomes necessary. But, in order that the children of the poor may not be wholly shut out from this education too, the Municipal Council has voted a series of prizes for children who show special aptitude in any department, so that they may have this education also free of charge. The total subventions granted by the Municipality of Paris towards these schools amount to £60,000 a year.

Free Evening Schools.

Even so we are not at the end. The educational opportunities afforded do not stop at childhood or early manhood. Not only are free libraries maintained in every arrondissement, but there are the most admirable free evening schools for adults. It is true, unfortunately, that the work of the day is so hard both for skilled and unskilled labourers that comparatively few can take advantage of the excellent instruction thus provided for them gratuitously. Nevertheless, there are not wanting many instances in which working men and others have acquired a thorough knowledge of scientific and other subjects which they could not by any possibility have obtained so well but for these admirable evening schools. The cost of these evening schools for adults is 400,000 f. (say £16,000) a year. Proportionately heavy sums are devoted to schools for singing, drawing, gymnastics, &c. Thus considerable progress is being made in general education at the present time, owing chiefly to the action of the Municipal Council, which the correspondents of our principal newspapers in Paris do little but abuse.

Municipal Bakeries.

Passing from education, in regard to which, as it seems to me, we have a good deal still to do if London is to keep pace with Paris, we come to the public services. Here the influence of the Parti Ouvrier—the Social Democratic Collectivist Party, answering precisely to the Social Democratic Federation here—is being felt more and more every day; although, as has been stated before, the Socialists number but ten votes out of a total eighty-eight on the Council. Thus, only the other day, the question of taking over the production and distribution of the necessaries of life was brought up on the Council in the form of a proposal to establish municipal bakeries. It was agreed by a majority of 44 to 34, after a comparatively short discussion, to establish eight such public bakeries in Paris under the control of the Council; in which the bread should be made perfectly pure, and should be sold of full weight, at a price to cover the cost only. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the effect which such a step as this must have in bringing the people of Paris peacefully nearer to communal production and distribution in other departments.

Short Hours secured by the Municipal Council.

Again, no longer ago than the end of last month Paul Broussa brought forward the question of the overwork and general bad treatment of the servants of the omnibus company in Paris. These unfortunate men are as completely slaves as their fellows in London. No definite monopoly prevents the munici-

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

Among the *cognoscenti* it is taken for granted that Sir Henry Austen Layard, who came into possession of the late Mrs. Austen's papers at her death last year, is the author or inspirer of the article in the current number of the *Quarterly* on Lord Beaconsfield. What with the freedom of the Austen correspondence and Mr. Pierrepont's revelations, Lord Rowton must be getting quite uneasy, if not jealous. But if a biographer after the lapse of about eight years shows no sign of life he must expect to be forestalled by the unauthorized. I suppose there is no doubt that the youthful Benjamin was in love with Mrs. Austen.

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In every sense of the word Mr. Bryce's is a big book. The English edition, as every one knows, is in three big volumes, for which Messrs. Macmillan charge 54*s.* In America the Macmillans publish the book in two volumes, the type being of course much smaller, and the price being 28*s.*

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So far the Macmillans have had what is called in some circles a good run for their money, for the pirates have not yet swooped down on their prey. The book would be very expensive to reproduce, and perhaps that is the reason for their moderation. So much the better for the author and the publishers.

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"Faithful and Unfaithful" is in a second edition. The price is 3*s.* 6*d.*, or 2*s.* 8*d.* at the discount booksellers'.

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The new edition of *Modern Painters* is now very nearly ready, and subscribers may expect to have the large paper copies delivered in the course of the next ten or fourteen days. The ordinary edition will be issued as soon afterwards as practicable.

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I see that Mrs. Bennett, of High Holborn, advertises for sale at five guineas a large collection of seventy-four Tauchnitz editions, "clearly printed and bound in ninety-three volumes." The selection of the "best English novelists" included therein contains a good many names of living authors—for example, Mr. James Payn, Miss Braddon, Ouida, and Miss Thackeray. Are all these books out of copyright? Or are authors and publishers more generous than they used to be?

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Mr. W. J. Courthope's "Life of Pope," forming the tenth volume of the Courthorpe and Elwin edition of Pope, is now in the press, and will be published early in the spring. Mr. Courthope's book is likely to be the standard biography for many years to come; but I hear that another accomplished student of eighteenth century literature is preparing a monograph on Pope.

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The end of this month is to see the publication for the first time of a complete history of the Royal Engineers. The work will be divided into four parts, dealing with their military operations, their organization, and their civil and departmental duties, while a large number of biographies close a second volume. The author (Major-General Porter) has been at some pains to collect miniatures, giving the uniforms of various periods, some coloured reproductions of which find a place along with prosier maps and sketches.

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Most people would date the organization of an engineering corps from the earliest days of English military history, but the fact is that, although there were of necessity engineers in our army from the earliest period, the scientific arm traces back a separate and independent existence to the year 1710 or thereabouts. For some four years, in a business-like and practical fashion, General Porter has been engaged on this work. In the course of his literary investment he may be said to have done a good deal of trench work, digging in public libraries and private collections of all sorts, not the least interesting being several private diaries of the siege of Gibraltar and other operations, which give colour to his narrative.

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Is Dickens dying out? It would really seem so, from the fact that the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* actually palms off on its readers as an original story one of Bob Sawyer's best known anecdotes. "Our sixth friend," we are told, "related the following as being the method adopted by an apothecary in a district in the suburb of London, and whose (*sic*) movements were then being watched in connection with a certain medical transaction, for which certain parties were wanted"—and then follow *ipsissimis verbis* the secrets of the trade as revealed by Bob Sawyer to Mr. Winkle. Clearly the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* does not expect any of its readers to have heard of "Pickwick."

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An Italian translation of Miss Mary Robinson's Poems (I retain the name by which she is best known) is announced for publication by a Milanese firm. The translation, which is by Cav. Giovenale Sicca, is in verse. Miss Robinson's Poems have already been twice translated into French. All this is a somewhat remarkable honour for a living poetess.

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Since Scheffel's death Felix Dahn has related many an anecdote of his friend the poet of the "Ekkehard" and "The Trumpeter of Säckingen." But the living poet has omitted to record the friendly little passage at arms betwixt them after the restoration of the German Empire in the Palace of Versailles. Scheffel remained to the end, to use Lacordaire's phrase, "an impenitent Liberal," and was not carried away by the enthusiastic surge of Bismarckism. In 1871 Dahn sent Scheffel his well-known Latin "Kaiserhymne," "Macte senex Imperator," and he followed it up with the telegram, "Thy lyre is silent, Joseph Victor." Scheffel replied by sending Dahn the verses:—

Felix lyram tetigisti,
Ipse Sedan qui vidisti
Et Gulielmum Cæsarem.

Post pugnarum gravitatem
Si vidissem Libertatem
Jubilans concinerem.

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Odds and Ends:—The Queen, like every one else, thinks Mr. Walter Crane's "Flora's Feast" a "very pretty book." So she has informed Messrs. Cassell, through Sir Henry Ponsonby.—"Ouida" has written an article on "War" for the next number of the *Woman's World*.—Mr. Goldwin Smith will review Mr. Bryce's book in the February number of *Macmillan's Magazine*.—Mr. W. E. Henley, whose connection with the *Art Journal* terminated with the close of 1888, has become the editor of the *Scots Observer*.—An English version of Baedeker's "Handbook to Greece" is to be published shortly. The English editor is Mr. J. F. Muirhead.

X, Y, Z.

pality from taking over the omnibuses, but lack of funds prevents this being done, and the men are consequently without hope of relief. The same financial difficulty has, so far, stopped the way in dealing with gas and the other public services. When, however, the systematic lighting of Paris by electricity was proposed a strong effort was made to bring the whole business under the management of the Council, with a view to dispensing with contractors and securing all the profits for the city. This was defeated, strange to say, by Radical votes. When, nevertheless, it was decided to give over the lighting to a concessionaire, the Socialists in the Council succeeded in carrying resolutions to the effect that the contractors or company should not work the men more than nine hours a day—the Socialists tried for eight; that ninepence an hour should be the lowest wage paid, double that sum being paid for overtime; and that not more than one-tenth of the men employed should be foreigners. A great outcry was at once raised by the press at this interference with "freedom of contract," and the prefect of the Seine was called upon to veto such ruinous stipulations. Yet they were supported by even the reactionary members of the Council; one of them, M. Santou, a large and wealthy contractor, rendering himself specially obnoxious by the vigour with which he championed these measures.

THE MUNICIPAL LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Even more important, perhaps, in some respects than anything yet mentioned is the establishment of the Bourse du Travail, or Labour Exchange, at 35, Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, of which so much was heard during the late strike of the navvies. In Paris, as in London, the difficulty with the honest unemployed is a great and growing one. But, apart from the large numbers of unemployed for whom no work can be found, and whose labour, as we contend, should be organized usefully by communal effort, there was until lately in Paris no registry of the workers under the control of the workers themselves, which enabled them when out of work to notify their readiness to take places, or to learn if men were wanted in their trade. All artisans, labourers, cooks, waiters, or others out of employment, were at the mercy of the so-called *bureaux de placement*, which charge considerable fees for acting as intermediaries, and not unfrequently fleece their clients in various ways. The feeling against these agencies is, as we have lately seen, very strong. Some months ago, therefore, the Municipal Council purchased for the sum of 500,000 fr. (say £20,000), and gave absolutely to the trade corporations of Paris, a large mansion, 35, Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, which in addition to innumerable offices has a hall capable of seating 800 people comfortably, and a smaller hall which will seat two or three hundred. This Bourse du Travail is owned by the workers and is managed by them solely for workers. No master or employer can put his nose in the place. The Municipality finds coal, gas, water, pays the concierge and the cleaning, and the workers are put to no direct expense of any sort or kind. In addition the Municipal Council, composed as I have said to the extent of seventy-eight out of eighty-eight of middle-class men, votes 20,000 francs (say £800) a year for the expenses of administration, the payment of secretaries, under-secretaries, the provision of writing paper, ink, stamps, &c. In short, the working men and women of Paris have here a municipal building maintained, like other municipal buildings, out of the public funds only for the workers instead of for the exclusive use of the middle class. They have thus a place out of which they cannot be ejected or boycotted, as so frequently happens to us free Englishmen in London, and possess the means for managing their own business affairs in a business way.

THE TRADES UNIONS AND THE TOWN COUNCIL.

There are at present nearly 200 working-class corporations which have their centre at the Bourse du Travail, the names of the different *chambres syndicales*, or trades unions, being written up on the doors of their respective bureaux. A general assembly of the delegates of all these associations is held in the principal hall on the first Monday in every month when a report of all business done is submitted. Every corporation when it seeks admission must deposit a copy of its rules and so forth, and none but *bonâ fide* working class organizations are admitted. The secretary, Ribanier, who is also the editor of the journal *Le Bulletin Officiel de la Bourse du Travail*, was elected secretary by 86 out of 120 delegates last January. The actual practical work in the way of registration done by this Bourse du Travail is very important, but even more important is the sense of solidarity which the workers gain by this constant meeting of all the trades at one common centre—not the delegates only, as with our London Trades Council, but the rank and file and organized unskilled labourers as well. The monthly statistics of labour which are furnished are of great value to the workers, and endeavours are being made to render them as complete for the provinces as for Paris. It may be remarked that Ribanier himself, though elected by the delegates of the workers and at their control, is paid by the funds of the Municipality, owing the Municipal Council nevertheless no allegiance whatever.

THE ORGANIZATION OF A GRANDE ARMÉE OUVRIERE.

This, however, is merely a beginning. Already 4,000,000 francs (say £160,000) has been voted by the Council for the establishment next year on the Place de la République of a magnificent Bourse du Travail. In this building there will be fully 200 offices, specially adapted to the trades. There will be one great hall capable of seating 5,000 people, and another capable of seating 3,000, besides ten minor halls for lectures, professional teaching, smaller meetings, &c., each capable of seating 500. This whole building will be furnished, lighted, warmed, kept clean, and provided with the necessary staff of attendants and accessories, at the cost of the Municipality; and will be under the control of the workers in the same way as the present establishment, which will then become merely a local centre. No wonder that the leaders of this movement hope that with such advantages they may be able peacefully to organize a *Grande Armée Ouvrière*, which will help forward the emancipation not only of the town workers but of the agricultural population—the most difficult problem in France as elsewhere. At any rate, the success which up to the present time has attended the experiments of the Municipal Council of Paris for the benefit of the workers, even under the existing system of unregulated competition, cannot be disputed. If, also, I were to claim for the Parti Ouvrier and their 50,000 voters in Paris the principal share in the credit for the advance which has been made, I am sure I should not be going too far. Very little, of course, has been achieved in comparison with what remains to be accomplished. But that in providing free technical and other education for children and adults; in greatly improving secondary education, and rendering it more easy to be obtained; in feeding and clothing gratuitously poor children who would otherwise be unable to take advantage of free education; in affording an opportunity to the workers for organizing themselves for the purposes of their class and providing them halls in which to meet—that in doing all these things the much abused Municipal Council of Paris give a much-needed example to the new County Council for London, and are preparing the way for a peaceful instead of a violent reconstruction of our social system, will, I venture to think, be admitted by all who inquire carefully into the facts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RATS AND NAPOLEON'S HEART.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The story of the old Waterloo veteran as to the heart of the First Napoleon having been carried off by a rat is true. Lieutenant-Colonel Steevens formerly of the 20th Regiment, was my uncle. He left the service before his regiment went to St. Helena to guard Napoleon, but in the regiment remained his great personal friend Dr. Arnott. About fifty years ago Lieutenant-Colonel Steevens told me the following strange story, as related to him by Dr. Arnott. After the post-mortem examination the heart of the dead Emperor was placed in a basin, with the intention of its being preserved and placed in a vase. During the night the Doctor heard a noise, and on going into the room he discovered the rats had attacked the heart, and to the best of my recollection had actually dragged it out of the basin. My uncle added that Dr. Arnott was a remarkably truthful man. I think that when the coffin of the Emperor was opened previous to the body being removed to France the heart was found in a vase. A son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Steevens is living, and it is very probable that he may have heard this story from his father.

GEORGE PYCROFT.

Richmond, Surrey, Jan. 17.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Every one will read with painful interest the latest version of the story of the death of General Gordon that appears this morning in the *Daily Telegraph* on the authority of a Suakin correspondent. According to this eye-witness General Gordon was not hewn down fighting to the last. He was massacred in cold blood. He surrendered to the Mahdi's generals at the head of the staircase of the Government House, and was then immediately speared, in direct defiance of the Mahdi's orders. There is a grim vigour about the Greek's version of the final scene. Like all the other narratives of the end it describes Gordon as being himself to the last. Deep indeed must have been the impression which our brave and devoted fellow-countryman made upon his savage foes that not even Rumour, with all her myriad voices, has ever whispered anything that was inconsistent with the simplicity and nobility of his character. In life and in death he was the same—a childlike hero.

We have got our Commune in London after all, and the beauty of it is that our Conservative newspapers can see nothing dreadful in the fact. The elections for the County Council are far more satisfactory than the most sanguine progressist ventured to hope. Who would have dared to predict this time last year that within twelve months of the day that John Burns entered prison for vindicating popular rights in Trafalgar-square London would be returning what is to all intents and purposes a Parliament for the metropolis, which contains a decisive majority against allowing the police to remain in the hands of the Imperial Government, and which has Mr. Burns, ex-criminal convict, as one of its most conspicuous figures? After all, the battle of Trafalgar-square seems not to have been fought in vain.

We venture to predict that when our contemporaries come to analyse the returns of the London Council they will be simply appalled. At present they do not know where they are. The only guide to the opinions of the new members was published by us the day before the election, in an elaborate statistical table, which, if our London contemporaries had been up to their work, they would have at once reprinted in substance, thanking their stars that so indispensable a piece of business had been done ready to their hand. But after the manner of their kind they neither used other people's industry nor worked themselves. The result is that they are quite in the dark as to what the new Council means.

The facts are roughly as follows:—Out of a total number of 119 elected councillors the progressist party, which is in favour of carrying out a programme so advanced as to strike dismay into the hearts of the Government, have secured at least seventy seats. This majority is practically pledged (1) to make the Council supreme over all local bodies in London; (2) to make the City a mere district; (3) to take the control of the police from the Home Office; (4) to tax ground rents; (5) to appropriate the endowments of the City companies; (6) to take over the water and gas and tramway companies; (7) to provide baths and free libraries; (8) to repeal the coal and wine dues; (9) to throw the meetings of the Council open to the public; and (10) to admit women as County Councillors. If Mr. Ritchie does not feel this morning very much like Frankenstein, he must be impervious to the considerations which affect most minds.

Who are to be the London aldermen? Before answering we had better state who, according to law, they *may* be. In the first place, there cannot be more than nineteen of them: for their number "shall not exceed one-sixth of the whole number of county councillors" (118); but it does not appear that there must be as many as nineteen. As for their quality the law gives the widest latitude: the aldermen are merely to be "fit persons," and either councillors or "qualified to be councillors." Of course if councillors are appointed aldermen they vacate their seats as councillors and new elections become necessary. Several of the candidates pledged themselves to the principle that no alderman should be chosen outside the popularly elected Council itself. But probably the Council will adopt some compromise between this principle and the practical advantage of strengthening itself from outside.

Who then must be the aldermen? The 119 councillors have to elect nineteen aldermen. We are in favour of carrying out a reasonable compromise and electing, say, twelve aldermen from the Council and seven from outside. Of these outsiders, we would take three who were defeated candidates—namely, Sir Thomas Farrer, Mr. Mark Judge and Mr. Dobbs, and say the following four notables:—

Lord Herschell representing the law.
Mr. Shaw Lefevre as an edile.
Sir Frederick Bramwell as a man of science.
Dr. Richardson as representative of hygiene.

The other twelve can be taken from the ranks of the elected councillors. We are against excluding political opponents from the aldermanic dignity. We have a right to twelve aldermen, the other side to seven.

Mr. W. M. Acworth writes us as follows:—"In your leader this afternoon, your comparison of the highest polls yesterday and at the last General Election does the public spirit of London in general, and my own constituency of Dulwich in particular, considerable injustice, owing to your ignoring the fact that there were as a rule more than two candidates for each seat. In Dulwich there polled in 1886 7,118 voters. Yesterday Mr. Powell and myself averaged 2,188 votes each. The two candidates of the Liberal and Radical Association averaged 1,716, a fifth candidate had 1,400 votes more, mostly given to him alone, and there were 213 more thrown away on the sixth and seventh candidates between them. This means that at least 5,300 voters polled. Bad enough, I admit, out of 10,200, but not as bad as it might seem at first sight."

Prejudice dies hard, and indolence helps to keep it alive. Though it has been shown over and over again by such authorities as Sir John B. Lawes and others that the system of selling cattle by the lump instead of by weight is foolishness indeed for the farmer, yet there is not much disposition to change. In the report of the Newcastle Farmers' Club just issued it is stated that a weighbridge has been erected in the cattle market of that city, in accordance with a recent Act of Parliament, but very few salesmen avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded.

The Scandinavian drama is growing daily in popularity in Germany and German Switzerland. Henrik Ibsen's "social drama," the "Volksfiend," is being played at the Berne City Theatre, and his "Die Frau vom Meere," in various translations, is being acted in several German theatres. The poet is vexed at the number of "unauthorized" translations of the latter play. In a letter addressed to several German periodicals he says that Professor Julius Hossovy is the only German who has translated it with his own approbation. "I hereby protest," he writes, "against the proceedings of those German theatres which dispose of my work without my consent, and put before the people translations of it which have not my approval." There has been a lively debate among the Swiss critics whether the "æsthetic moment" is not too much sacrificed to the "political social moment" in Ibsen's "Volksfiend." One asks whether it is a tragedy or a comedy. Another replies that "a drama whose object is the shaking of the people out of their lethargy" cannot be called a comedy. It is said to be too political for introduction upon the stage in Germany, where the theatre is so dependent upon Court favour.

For whom do ladies dress? This is a matter agitating a Buda-Pesth newspaper. The question propounded is whether the fair sex dress to please the opposite sex or their own. Some correspondents stoutly maintain that all toilettes have for their ultimate end the gratification of men. Others say that it is to please the men and induce envy in women; while a third contention is that toilettes are studied and arranged solely for women's eyes. The advocates of this theory say that men take no notice of dress: whether a woman be simply or gaily attired is all one to them, and they remain cold as glaciers before the most charming of dresses. One says: "How often should we be delighted by but a glance from the men at some toilette upon which we have expended much care, but when they see a pretty face or a beautiful eye, not a look is given to the loveliest dress. With the ladies it is different. The best-dressed woman is always noticed by her sisters; and if a woman is plain she can at least carry off the laurels in the matter of dress. So that it is for the eyes of women ladies give so much care to dress."

IN THE SPANISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BY MR. CUNINGHAME GRAHAM, M.P.

You know that it is said, and indeed proved by practice, that when an actor has a holiday he always goes to the theatre. Strange but true; but then Solomon (I think it was Solomon) had also remarked that "the dog returns," &c. I have followed the dog's example. I know that you disapprove of my love of Ecclesiastes, preferring, I believe, Joel and Malachi yourself. But so it is: ever since Pentonville, Ecclesiastes has been my favourite. An hotel is a prison too. To begin my subject. I was at the Spanish House of Commons to-day, returning, like the dog or the actor, to my, &c. I suppose to one of the two characters I can lay claim? Perhaps to both. Yes; certainly to both. A Democrat is a dog. A member of Parliament decidedly an actor, a foolish one too, as the public pays to hear the actor. The member of Parliament pays for the public to hear him. In both cases "words, words" is the sum and substance of their discourse.

The Spanish House of Commons is decidedly more comfortable than our own. There are carpets, and it has a sort of pseudo air of belonging to the public instead of being in a balloon as ours is. Imagine if you can, being a freeborn Briton, a House of Commons where the public is allowed to enter, and can, on entering, not only see but hear. Imagine, if you can, a House of Commons where the member who addresses the House addresses (from the semicircular construction of the building) the whole House, and not only his political enemies; and, above all, imagine a House where the deputies are treated as representatives of the people, and not as schoolboys.

I speak of the outward, visible signs. When I entered the House a deputy was questioning a Minister about a ship that had been wrecked. Nothing extraordinary in this. What was extraordinary, though, was the courtesy of the Minister who answered him. Lies, yes, plenty of them; one could have fancied oneself in England, but then such courteous lies, almost as good as truths! Then, too, the member, instead of being forced to content himself with any answer the Minister chose to give, was allowed a semblance of fair play, and when the Minister sought in the time-honoured fashion to shuffle off the question, the member was allowed to attack him again and again. The President, too, as far as I saw, was there not only for the purpose of keeping order, but of seeing fair play. The general *coup d'œil* of the House is fine. Two heralds dressed in tabards stand behind the President's chair. The benches are more comfortable than our own. Every member has ink and paper before him, and, in fact, is treated as a representative of the people who pay for the whole thing ought to be treated.

As regards the speaking, it was in my opinion, more fluent but less energetic than our own, but then I heard none of the famous speakers. The general tone of voice and gesticulation more resembled the best of the Irish party than the ordinary English member with his er, er, Mr. Speaker, er, er. No one spoke from notes, and on finishing their speeches they generally remarked, "I have no more to say," and walked out of the House. Of the inward spiritual grace I have less favourable things to say. I was told there was no one member of the working classes in the House. I saw myself that almost every member belonged to the bourgeois class (I know you hate the word, but please invent me a better, then), and that dozens of smart carriages waited outside for them. On leaving the House I remarked a band of Valencian and Murcian labourers, in their ragged brown-and-white blankets and tattered clothes, and wondered what good the chatter-mill I had just left was to them. I knew that they were bowed down with taxes to maintain a useless army and navy: I knew that justice was not obtainable for them any more than for the poor in England. I reflected that after all a Parliament of rich men, whether in England or in Spain, can never represent the poor, and that if the Valencian or the English labourer wants to better his condition I am afraid that the respective talkee-talkees at Madrid and Westminster will do little to help either of them.

Hotel del Universo, Puerta del Sol, Madrid, Jan. 11.

P.S.—I had forgotten to say that the Spanish House meets at 2 P.M. and closes about 8 P.M.

"LORD LONSDALE NOT AT THE NORTH POLE."

DR. JOHN ROE writes to us as follows:—

Such is the heading of a very brief notice of this sporting nobleman in the *Pall Mall*. His lordship is a keen sportsman, and I believe an excellent shot, and is said to have killed much large game in different parts of the world; his latest ambition was to get among the musk oxen of the barren grounds in Northern Canada or the white bears on the coast of Hudson's Bay. Possibly his recent trip through the Hudson Company's territories has been in pursuit of one or other of these objects. Surely he could never have been insane enough to imagine that he could get within hundreds of miles of the North Pole, assisted by such means and appliances as he is said to have intended taking with him; nor do I suppose he could ever have spread abroad the report that he was bound for the Pole merely to gain a short-lived spurious notoriety. Yet it is only within the last two or three years that two men—one from Winnipeg and another from the United States—not together, but at different times—set out for the North with a similar object. Their starting point was to have been the Hudson's Bay Company's station at Churchill, on the shores of Hudson's Bay, in latitude 59 deg. N., where they were to obtain Eskimo dogs, and boats or canoes, &c., but neither party went much beyond this point, giving some very weak reason for their failure, which any one at all acquainted practically with Arctic exploration foresaw. The whole dependence of these *would-be* Arctic heroes was to be in those fine fellows the Eskimos, but they have an objection to go very far out of their own particular beat, of one or two hundred miles in extent—and the journey to be performed over land and ice would have been much longer than any ever yet made by the best equipped expeditions. Even did they reach Nares's winter quarters in Smith Sound—latitude 82 deg. N.—there would still be a journey of over 1,100 miles to the Pole and back. The actual distance from Churchill to the Pole is over 2,000 miles.

"PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL."

AN INTERVIEW WITH A MAN OF MYSTERY.

A FEW weeks ago a paragraph appeared in the papers concerning a noteworthy exploit performed by Miss Millicent Lucas, a daring young lady who had duly served a writ on some peccant mortal who, it is to be presumed, stood in need of that delicate attention. Thinking that an account of the various methods of so ingenious a firm as her employers, Messrs. Flowerdew and Co., confidential inquiry agents and process-servers, might be of interest to our readers, we sent a representative to Selborne Chambers, 114A, Chancery-lane, a few days ago, to interview the chief of the establishment, and we append his report, from which it will be seen that Miss Lucas's is a comparatively insignificant department of the work of a prosperous and peculiar organization which has many ramifications:—

THEY "SERVE THOSE WRITS WITH A SMILE SO BLAND."

"A page from Gaboriau acted out in real life," most fitly summarizes my impressions of the hour's chat with which I have just been favoured by Mr. Flowerdew, whose pretty pastoral name, whilst not inappropriate to his personality, is singularly incongruous when one thinks of the ceaseless but disagreeable labours which he organizes and directs in his Chancery-lane offices. In truth, the playful frisking of his legal lambs is apt to be marred in effect when the inevitable discovery is made that, innocent as they may at first appear, that industrious shepherd's wily flock are by no means ignorant of the marvellous powers they gain by the occasional assumption—to turn a popular phrase backwards—of wolves' clothing. The origin and slow but steady growth of the system is rather notable, and Mr. Flowerdew proceeded in the most business-like fashion to enlighten me as to how it all came about. "The office has been open," said he, "for something like five years, and we began in a very humble way. I had had experience in the working of a City solicitor's office, and it suddenly occurred to me that it would be a useful and profitable thing to do to place the service of all legal documents on an organized footing, so that when any work of the kind had to be done those who had the superintendence of the affair would betake themselves without a moment's hesitation to our office—I say our, though of course I am really the directing spirit of the concern."

THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW.

"The whole machinery for the performance of that kind of thing was at that time in a very unsatisfactory condition; writs and so forth were served by some junior clerk, or as often as not by a clerk who had been discharged for some small peccadillo, and who had to make his living as best he could by hanging about the scene of his previous labours, with a view to doing any little jobs that might be put in his way. Naturally all that brought the thing into disrepute, and respectable solicitors, of course, considered it very far beneath them to attend to such routine matters. This was awkward for them, because the service of documents under those conditions was a very uncertain affair. What was to be done? I determined that the great essential was the placing of the service of legal papers on a regular basis of organization. We began with small things, and slowly there has grown up, with this office for its centre, a sort of network, for the catching of men." "And what is the extent of your operations?" "Almost world-wide," said Mr. Flowerdew, "almost worldwide, and where it is still incomplete we are putting forth every effort to complete the meshes of the web. We serve every legal document, from a simple notice to an order of the Supreme Court. In that branch of our business we act for nobody but London solicitors." "And of course the people served embrace all sorts of persons?" "All kinds of people and all classes, from the humblest costermonger to a reigning Prince, from a petty Government clerk to her Majesty's Ministers; in fact," said the valiant chief, probably thinking at the moment of the illustrious Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan of unhappy memory, "we have served members of both Houses by the score. The art of serving a writ is one that requires, like the dance in 'Ruddigore,' 'a good deal of training,' and we have organized the training of both sexes, being the first firm to do so. Our *clientèle* now includes fully one-fifth of the best London lawyers, and our operations are extending every year."

WOMEN "WRITTERS," AND THE WAY THEY WORK.

"And what about the ladies in your employ?" "We have had three, for about a year, with whose work we are very well satisfied on the whole. It may surprise you, but one of our cardinal principles is to be as truthful as the people—well, say in a stockbroker's office. Of course, if any one asks impertinent questions, one has a right to refuse to answer them. Ladies are not as a rule adepts at this kind of thrust and parry, but taking one thing with another we are quite satisfied. You see, we did not take up lady process-servers from any sort of philanthropic motives, but simply because a well-dressed woman is as a rule free from suspicion, and consequently has access to so many places and persons which a man would not have. There are repeated instances of that, such as to gentlemen at their clubs, &c." "And what about insults and assaults?" "They, or at any rate the latter, are almost unknown to members of our staff, of either sex. It is pretty well known by the public that the server of a writ is for the time being an officer under the special protection of the court, and that any interference with him or her will be very severely punished." "And the question of age?" "A lady has no age," was the gallant reply; "she is as old as she feels. We have no limit in that direction, and I should be very glad to meet with an old lady of seventy, provided she was alert in body and active in mind. The essentials for all our lady-employées are nerve, intelligence, and presence—which qualities we do not often find in combination."

"INQUIRY AGENT" FIT, NON NASCITUR.

"But let us turn to another branch of our business. Out of the writ-serving grew a constant need for an agency which should concern itself with 'private inquiry.' We have succeeded in organizing that in a similar way to our process department. Our staff has to be a large one—we employ a dozen people in the office, and perhaps double that number outside. The requisite qualifications for a private inquiry agent are that he should be small and commonplace in appearance; quick of foot, hand, and eye; plodding, systematic, receptive; a past master in the art of making conversation take certain channels, while appearing to talk of other matters; he should have memory and mental grasp, and your perfect agent should lack neither honesty nor courage; in short, they are not found but made—trained, that is, and we train our staff thoroughly. Here again we find feminine aid sometimes most useful."

A HUMBLE HEROINE.

"For instance, on one occasion we had some most important divorce work in hand, and it was absolutely necessary to find and secure a certain witness whose name was unknown, but who was reported to be one of the most degraded class of women frequenting the streets of a seaport town; we sent down a lady who mixed with those women night after night as one of themselves, and yet kept 'straight' all the time herself. The expense was great, most of the money going in drinks, and the task was a terribly difficult one. But we succeeded, after spending a few weeks and some sixty pounds in the search."

MINUTIÆ AND MARVELS.

"The very essence of our business is patient investigation, although we have means in almost every conceivable direction of getting at the knowledge of secrets. Mrs. Gordon Baillie, for example; we knew all about her long before the public had reason to believe that there was anything doubtful about her position. But we were not consulted, and therefore had no right to speak. Then ——, Colonel ——, and Lord ——; why, my dear sir, there are very few moves in the game that somehow or other we escape hearing of. Sometimes we come to an apparent deadlock. I remember on one occasion we wanted to find a woman for one of our correspondents (not having the right to say clients we call the solicitors on our books our correspondents), and at last discovered that she had fled, some time previously, from the last address of hers that we knew. Ordinary means of tracing her having failed, we planned out a given portion of the neighbourhood, resolved upon a systematic and thorough search for the man who had removed her. Many days passed, and hundreds of people were patiently interrogated, until, at length, we did light on a man who thought he *might* have removed a lady and her goods from the address we mentioned and on the date we knew to be correct, but he could not remember to which of two or three addresses he had taken her." And then followed minute and exciting descriptions which space will not allow to be reproduced here. But the triumphant conclusion was:—"We found her at last, although she had removed three times in rapid succession, and doubled on her trail, returning to within a few doors of the original address! The strangest part of the story has to be told, for the lady in question has been our most successful process-server and agent during the past year!"

"PRIVATE INQUIRY" AS A FINE ART.

"The finding her occupied two or three weeks, and cost £30; and please bear in mind that we frequently have to spend a large sum before there is any hope of our seeing a return for our outlay; and some people seem to think we ought to give trust indefinitely. In other circumstances, again, we have had to send a man and his wife, apparently at cross-purposes, to stay perhaps at a country hotel for a week or two, with the sole object of learning one fact. One summer I recollect I quite made holiday at a farmhouse. My host thought me a very pleasant man, and I was able to serve him in two or three little matters, such as giving him a sketch or two (painting is one of my relaxations); in fact, he thought I was simply and solely an artist; while every moment, in reality, I was receiving and storing solid facts about the heavy will case on which I was engaged. He hadn't the ghost of a notion of my errand, and unconsciously helped me along tremendously!" "Quite a literal instance of private inquiry carried on as a fine art!" "Exactly," was the laughing rejoinder.

NEW YORK AND SCOTLAND-YARD.

"I do not say that ours is the largest concern of the kind—there have been several short-lived imitations—but it is certainly one of the largest and most respectable; and aims at becoming the London solicitor's effective right hand, although it may eventually develop into an institution similar to Pinkerton's, in New York, which gives the United States Government police a ready hand when called upon, as they often are, and to whom they are a great aid. Of course there's nothing of the kind over here. I have not a very lofty opinion of our official investigators, I must say. They seem to ignore the fact that the best detective is he that least appears one. One of our primary rules is to avoid theories (beyond making a mere note of them), which is not believed to be the Scotland-yard practice; and another is to pay good salaries weekly, and the official salaries are proverbially meagre. The consequence is we get many good men who do not care to degrade themselves by joining the Official Investigation Department for a paltry sum."

LANGUAGES, BRIBES, AND A SHARING SYSTEM.

"By the by," said Mr. Flowerdew, in his sudden way, "just look at that," handing me as he spoke a sheet scribbled over with fantastic symbols. "You can't read it? I thought not. That is another example of the growth of one thing out of another. That is a letter written in one of the fifty or more Hindostani dialects, and has been brought to us for translation. We have won a name as Oriental specialists, and undertake translations for anybody, solicitors or not. We have to deal with persons of every nationality under the sun, and we try to get in our employ as many linguists as we can. We are still only at the beginning; our turnover now, however, doubles itself every twelve months, and, barring accidents, we shall presently have a huge concern. I spoke of temptations: sometimes the most seductive bribes are offered to our employés. One young man was recently tempted in this way when serving a bankruptcy notice; but he was not to be bought, succeeded in what he had in hand, and, like a sensible young fellow, told me all about the offers that had been made to him. One of the great 'pulls' we have over our staff consists in their knowledge of the fact that every one who stays with us for more than a year is allowed a percentage of the profits, so that in all they do they know they are working not only for us but for their own hands as well. And the rule works admirably." "As I should anticipate, Mr. Flowerdew," said I as I shook hands at the door, and hastened away to commit to paper this necessarily highly condensed outline of a conversation pleasant as it was interesting, and as singular as it was suggestive.

CIBBER'S "APOLOGY."*

CIBBER (to TRIPLET). Pray accept my apology——
TRIPLET (*bowing him out*). Mr. Cibber's "Apology" is to be had at any bookstall.—"Masks and Faces," Act iii.

THOUGH not precisely rare, Cibber's "Apology" is no longer "to be had at any bookstall," and neither the old editions nor the reprint issued by Bellchambers in 1822 can be called particularly inviting to the eye of the general reader. Yet the book certainly deserves to be known at first hand, for it is a document not only in theatrical but in social and literary history. A new edition has long been called for, and here at last we have it. The get-up of the two volumes would have delighted the heart of the author, ingenuous old coxcomb that he was. The binding is beautiful; the type is large and clear; the capitals and italics of the original (the powder-and-patches of early eighteenth-century style) are scrupulously reproduced; and the very paper affords an appreciable pleasure to the sensitive touch. Mr. Nimmo, in short, has exhausted the arts of modern book-manufacture in the effort to make his reprint materially attractive, and he has doubled its interest and value by securing for it the thoroughly competent editorship of Mr. R. W. Lowe.

The edition is more than a reprint of Cibber: it is an encyclopædia of stage-history from the Restoration down to Cibber's retirement in 1733. It opens with a reprint of Wright's "Historia Histrionica," to which we owe most of our scanty information as to the connecting links between the pre-Cromwellian and post-Cromwellian theatres. Then we have the text of Sir William Davenant's patent of 1662-3. Next comes the main work—Cibber's "Apology," carefully and copiously annotated, to which the editor has appended a supplementary chapter continuing the narrative of Cibber's career from his retirement to his death. This is followed by a reprint of Anthony Aston's extremely rare and curious "Supplement to Colley Cibber"—never before reprinted. And, lastly, Mr. Lowe reproduces with abridgments and corrections the series of theatrical memoirs included in the notes to Bellchambers's edition. Only one important document in our early theatrical history finds no place, and that is Downes's "Roscius Anglicanus," so recently and so carefully edited by Mr. Joseph Knight that a second reissue would merely have cumbered the ground. Whoever has on his shelves Mr. Lowe's Cibber (with its excellent index), Mr. Knight's Downes, and the indispensable, though not infallible, Genest, is practically in possession of all that is to be known as to the first seventy years of the English stage.

Mr. Lowe seems to have taken Dr. Birkbeck Hill's Boswell as his model of good editing. He verifies every quotation and date (Cibber was loose in his chronology); he brings to a focus all the sidelights thrown upon his theme in the pamphlets of the period, in Steele's *Tatler* and *Theatre*, in Fielding's *Champion*, in "The Dunciad," in Gildon, in Davies; and, not content with the collation of printed authorities, he has searched the records of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, in which he has found much curious matter, sometimes correcting, sometimes confirming, and always elucidating the statements of his author. After a careful examination, we have discovered very few errors in his work, and these of a trivial order. The most serious blemish occurs in a note to Bellchambers's memoir of Major Mohun. "The union of 1682," says Mr. Lowe, "was, no doubt, opposed by some of the King's company, from November, 1681, when the memorandum between Davenant, Betterton, Hart, and others was executed, and the date of the actual conclusion of the union." To make sense of this we must read "between" instead of "from" before "November, 1681;" and even then the note is inaccurate, for the Davenant-Betterton-Hart memorandum was dated, not November, but October 14, as Mr. Lowe has himself stated only a few pages before. These, however, are trifling matters. We could fill columns with the enumeration of passages in which the editor's diligence has facilitated our understanding of the author, or, by placing a passage in its historical context, has heightened our interest and enjoyment. A short reference to three cases in point will be sufficient. The note on bygone methods of elocution (Vol. I., p. 110) is elucidatory in the best sense of the word; the account of Steele's connection with the theatre (Vol. II., p. 193 *et seq.*) is exactly what the reader requires to fill up a regrettable hiatus in Cibber's narrative; and the Supplementary Chapter, continuing Cibber's life to its close, is an admirable piece of work. Mr. Lowe, by the way, has corrected by a day the date of Cibber's death, which occurred on December 11, not (as generally stated) December 12, 1757.

The book is illustrated with twenty-six mezzotint portraits by Mr. R. B. Parkes and eighteen etched head-pieces by M. Lalauze. With every disposition to give Mr. Nimmo credit for his encouragement of original work, we cannot but think that it is misapplied in the present instance. These mezzotints are no doubt more costly than the photogravure reproductions which illustrated Mr. Nimmo's edition of Doran, but they are far less satisfactory. Many of them are excellently done—for instance, the portraits of Owen Swiney, Benjamin Johnson and Anthony Leigh, which are not only good in themselves, but reproduce their originals with fine fidelity. As a whole, however, the portraits are unconvincing, simply because we feel the interposition of another eye and hand between us and the original. Let any one compare the mezzotint of Grisoni's Colley Cibber as Lord Foppington, which forms the frontispiece to the second volume of this edition, with the process reproduction of the same picture in Mr. Nimmo's Doran, and he will at once recognize the immeasurable superiority of the latter in every essential quality. The supreme merit of a portrait (in book illustration at any rate) is that it should be like, and each redrawing takes us a step—sometimes a stride—further from the probable fact. Of M. Lalauze's etchings (representing scenes from plays) some are very spirited, others decidedly careless.

* "An Apology for the Life of Mr. Colley Cibber. Written by Himself." A New Edition. With Notes and Supplement by Robert W. Lowe. (London: John C. Nimmo. 1889.)

DISRAELI'S MONETARY STRAITS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE *Quarterly* Reviewer, from whose article quotations are printed in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, cites Lord Beaconsfield's purchase of the Suez Canal shares as a striking instance of his conception of "financial politics." I had thought it tolerably well known that the credit of originating this coup does not belong to Lord Beaconsfield, but that the inspiration was given him by Mr. Frederick Greenwood. But be this as it may, a man may be a great financial politician, or political financier, and have the direst grief as regards his own personal solvency. James Wilson, for instance, who founded the *Economist*, and straightened out the finances of our Indian Empire, could not avert from himself the fate of bankruptcy when in trade as a hatter in Galashiels. Disraeli never was a bankrupt, but for years his condition was one of virtual insolvency. It is matter of common knowledge that, to quote the *Quarterly* Reviewer's language, he was in "serious monetary straits" before he married Mr. Wyndham Lewis's widow, but it has been generally understood that his difficulties ended with his marriage. This, however, was far from being the case.

He married Mrs. Lewis in 1839, while he sat for Maidstone. At the general election of 1841 he forsook Maidstone and Liberalism, and stood for Shrewsbury in the new rôle of a Tory. During his candidature for the Shropshire borough his opponents published and circulated a list of judgments for debts alleged to have been pronounced against him. Mr. Disraeli branded the whole statement as a gross fabrication, whereupon a Mr. Yardley, a local solicitor, wrote to his London agent for a detailed list of the judgments, if any, standing against the Tory candidate, and received the following answer:—"Gray's Inn, June 25, 1841. Sir,—In reply to your communication requesting to be informed what judgments appear to be unsatisfied in the superior courts of Westminster against Benjamin Disraeli, I beg to send you office copy extracts of those judgments which are recorded against him in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Exchequer, and copies of the extracts of four judgments against the same person in the Common Pleas. There are also several annuities enrolled against Mr. Disraeli.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant, A. WARROND.—W. Yardley, Esq."

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Middlesex.—Chas. Waller *v.* Benjamin Disraeli for £7,000 and £3 10*s.* Roll 1,914.
I certify that judgment was signed in the above cause, in Trinity Term, 1838.
24th June, 1841. THOMAS BARLOW, Clerk of the Judgments.

Middlesex.—Maria Ann Marsh, spr. extrx. and ors. *v.* Benjamin Disraeli for £5,003 5*s.* Roll 1,468.
I certify that judgment was signed in the above cause, in Michaelmas Term, 1840.
24th June, 1841. THOMAS BARLOW, Clerk of the Judgments.

Middlesex.—Mary Ann Marsh, spr. extrx. and ors. *v.* Benjamin Disraeli for £2,300 and costs. Roll 1,466.
I certify that judgment was signed in the above cause in Michaelmas Term, 1840.
June 24, 1841. THOMAS BARLOW, Clerk of the Judgments.

Middlesex.—Thomas Ward *v.* Benjamin Disraeli for £3,000 and £3 10*s.* Roll 1,913.
I certify that judgment was signed in the above cause in Michaelmas Term, 1838.
24th June, 1841. THOMAS BARLOW, Clerk of the Judgments.

Middlesex.—Richard Kirkman Lane *v.* Benjamin Disraeli for £500 Roll 1,056.
I certify that judgment was signed in the above cause in Michaelmas Term, 1840.
24th June, 1841. THOMAS BARLOW, Clerk of the Judgments.

Somersetshire.—Sir Benjamin Smith *v.* Benjamin Disraeli for £505 16*s.* 11*d.* Roll 4,815.
I certify that judgment was signed in the above cause in Trinity term 1840.
24th June, 1841. THOMAS BARLOW, Clerk of the Judgments.

JUDGMENTS FROM 1838 TO 1841, COMMON PLEAS.

		£	s.	d.		No.
August 9, 1838, at the suit of	Beal	19	7	0	.....	445
" " "	Sawyer	"			.....	460
March 19, 1841 "	Low	754	18	0	.....	—
" 23 " "	Weston	276	13	6	.....	335

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT.

Herts.—Disraeli, Benjamin, Esq., havg. priv. of Parliament, ats. John Williams Edwards per ord. B. Parke proms. Dams. £200, costs £15 13*s.*
Easter Term, 1839. LONSDALE.

Middlesex.—Disraeli, Benjamin, Esq., havg. priv. of Parliament, ats. Charles Lewis per ord. B. Maule proms. Dams. £308 0*s.* 6*d.*
Easter Term, 1840. PLAINTIFF IN PERSON.

Middlesex.—James Whitcombe agst. Benjamin Disraeli per ord. B. Parke proms. Dams. £760 1*s.*, costs £23 9*s.*—WHITCOMBE.

Herts.—Henry Harris agst. Benjamin Disraeli per ord. Lord Abinger proms. Dams. £200.—C. LEWIS.
I certify the above to be true extracts.
Exchequer Court of Pleas, 24th June, 1841.

Mr. Yardley published this communication formally, defied Mr. Disraeli to disprove those statements, and challenged him to nominate some one to visit London along with him (Mr. Yardley) and testify to the correctness or otherwise of the charges. Mr. Disraeli declined to accept the challenge and succeeded in being elected member for Shrewsbury. All that is told above is recorded in the local papers of the period, with other matter interesting enough to the impartial biographer of Lord Beaconsfield.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1*s.* 1½*d.*, or 15 stamps, from 66, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

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THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRCUS COMPANY.
TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.
Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.; Pit and Promenade, 2s.; Stage Stalls, 3s.; First Circle, 3s.; Grand Circle, 4s.; Stalls, 5s.; Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s. Early doors open at One o'clock and 6.30 (entrance, Hart-street) to Pit and Promenade, Amphitheatre and Gallery, 6d. Extra. Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. No charge for booking. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH. Musical Director, Mr. GEORGE CLEMMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.—HENGLER'S CIRCUS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM. REOPEN THIS EVENING with at 8.50 TOM TAYLOR'S celebrated Comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Messrs. H. Standing, G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, E. Dagnall, E. Emery, G. B. Phillips, S. Hewson; Miss MARY MOORE, and Mrs. BERNARD-BEERE. Preceded by at 8.10, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Moore, K. Vining; Messrs. E. Emery and Geo. Giddens. Doors open at 7.45. Box office open from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M. Telephone 3,844. THE THEATRE ENTIRELY REDECORATED and UPHOLSTERED. LIGHTED THROUGHOUT by ELECTRICITY.

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT.
And EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.
CRITERION THEARTE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, CINDERELLA, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, and Thursday and Saturday Evenings at 7.30. Invented, arranged, and produced by Oscar Barrett. A marvellous triumph! Delightful music! Exquisite scenery! Artistic dresses! Graceful dances! Perfect acting! Brilliant spectacle! Genuine fun! Pronounced by entire press to be one of the very best pantomimes ever witnessed. Seats, 1s. to 5s. For cast see under clock.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERY.

ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION of PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, and PERSONAL RELICS connected with the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART. Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Open daily from 10 till 7. Admission 1s. Season Tickets 5s.—NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hote. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

SATURDAY.

"The Saxon Chronicle," by Lord Justice Fry, Toynbee Hall, Commercial-street, 8.
Grosvenor Gallery, Private View.
Mrs. Marshall at Home, 126, Strand: the Graphophone and the new Type-written Shorthand, 4 to 7.
Hunting Appointments: Staghounds—Mid Kent, Dene Park, Tonbridge, 11.30. Foxhounds—East Essex, St. Ann's Castle, 11; Essex Union, Billericay, 11; West Kent, Horse and Groom, 11.
People's Palace, Mile-end-road—Mrs. Sims's Tableaux Vivants.
Concerts—Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3; Mr. Sefton's Recital, Steinway Hall, 3; Grosvenor Club, Smoking Concert, 135, New Bond-street, 9.30; Mr. Carlo Ducci's Musical and Dramatic Soirée, Hotel Metropole, 8; Free Orchestral Concert (West Central Mission), Princes' Hall, 8.
Royal Normal College of Music for the Blind—Annual Christmas Free Festival, Upper Norwood, 3.
"Practical Socialism," by Mr. W. Bovey, Acton Liberal Club, 8.30.
A Journey to the United States, by Mr. Sidney Webb, Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, 8.30.
Boys' Orphanage, Blackheath-hill, 3.
Surrey Association for the Blind, Peckham-road, 4.
Proposed Socialist Gathering, Palace-yard, Westminster.
Spurgeon's Evangelists at Exeter Hall, 8.
Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching, at University College, Gower-street, W.C., 11.
People's Concert Society Concert, Town Hall, Poplar.
Football Fixtures—Blackheath, Blackheath v West London; Croydon, Croydon v Hampstead; Wanstead, Snaresbrook v Clapton; East Molesey, Snaresbrook v East Molesey; Acton, Rosslyn Park v St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Chiselhurst, West Kent v Casuals; Chiswick, Chiswick Park v Clapham Rovers; Chiswick, Eaton Rovers v Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Chiswick, Catford Bridge v Civil Engineers; Dulwich, Lennox v London Scottish; Finsbury, H.A.C. v Caledonians; Gospel Oak, Veterinary College v Balham; Greenwich, R. M. C. v Marlborough Nomads; Harrow, Old Harrovians v Old Foresters; Putney, Prairie Rangers v Old Ardinians; Putney, Wasps v St. Mary's Hospital; Richmond, Richmond v Clapham Rovers; Richmond, Middlesex Wanderers v Harlequins; Slough, Swifts v Old Carthusians; Tooting, Casuals v Crusaders; Vincent-square, Old Westminsters v Old Wykehamists; Wandsworth, Westminster v Grosvenor; Wood-lane, Kensington v London Scottish.
Hockey—At Ealing, Molesey v Ealing; Surbiton, Surbiton v Streatham; Chiselhurst, Wimbledon v West Kent.

SUNDAY PREACHERS.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Prebendary Kempe, 10.30; Canon Scott Holland, 3.15; Rev. J. M. Wilson, 7.
Westminster Abbey—Rev. J. S. Thomas, 10; Canon Rowsell, 3.
Chapel Royal, Whitehall—Rev. H. E. J. Bevan, 11; Rev. P. Bainbrigge, 3.30.
Chapel Royal, St. James's—Rev. W. Rogers, noon.
Chapel Royal, Savoy—Rev. H. White, 11.30; Rev. Lord Alexander Seymour, 7.
Lincoln's Inn Chapel—Dr. Wace, 11; Rev. C. J. Ball, 3.
Gray's Inn Chapel—Dr. Stokoe, 11.30.
Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane—Rev. John Congreve, 11.
St. George's Chapel, Albemarle-street, Mayfair—Dr. Gray, 11.15, 4, and 6.30.
Foundling Chapel—Dr. Momerie, 11.
St. Margaret's, Westminster—Dr. Forrest, 11; Rev. E. S. Savage, 7.
East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road, E.—Rev. Archibald G. Brown, 11 and 6.30.
Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square, East—Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., 11 and 7.
Stockwell, South Lambeth-road—Rev. Arthur Mursell, 11 and (to Young Men) 6.30.
Brixton—Rev. J. F. Stevenson, D.D., LL.D., 11 and 6.30.
Christ Church, Westminster-road—Rev. Newman Hall, 11 and 6.30.
City Temple—Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., 11 and 7.
Clapham—Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, B.A., 11 and 7.
Crouch End, Park Chapel—Rev. Alfred Rowland, LL.B., B.A., 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury-park Chapel, Seven Sisters'-road—Rev. T. Eynon Davies, 11 and 6.30.
Hampstead, Lyndhurst-road—R. F. Horton, M.A., 11 and 7.
Hare-court, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury—Rev. Henry Simon, 11; Mr. J. E. Matheison, J.P., 7.
Highgate—Rev. J. M. Gibbon, 11 and 6.30.
Holloway, Camden-road—Mark Wilks, 11 and 6.30.
New-court Chapel, Tollington-park—Rev. Samuel D. Hillman (of Ilkley, Yorks.), 11 and 6.30.
Union, Islington—Rev. Dr. Henry Allon, 11 and 6,30. Service of Praise, 3.30. (Sunday School Anniversary.
Westminster, James-street, Buckingham-gate—Rev. Principal Davison, M.A., D.D. (of Wesleyan College, Richmond), 11 and 7.
Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road—Rev. J. Jackson Wray, 11 and 7.
City-road (Wesleyan)—Rev. F. J. Murrell, 10.45; Rev. W. G. Pascoe, 6.30.
Wesleyan West Central Mission, St. James's Hall—Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, 11; Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, M.A., 3.30 and 7.
Islington, Colebrooke-row—Rev. Dr. Thain Davidson, 11 and 6.30.
Marylebone, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square—Rev. Donald Fraser, D.D, 11 and 7.
Regent-square—Rev. W. J. Macdonald (of Kirkcaldy), 11 and 7.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

Ethical Society, Essex Hall, Essex-street-street, Strand—Miss Hughes, 7.30.
Exeter Hall, Strand (Y.M.C.A.)—Messrs. Fullerton and Smith, 3.45 (men only) and 7.30.
South-place Chapel, Finsbury—Dr. Stanton Coit, 11.15; C. Pfoundes, late of Japan, 4.
The Theistic Church, Swallow-street, Piccadilly—Rev. Charles Voysey, 11 and 7.
The Progressive Association, Penton Hall, 81, Pentonville-road—"Gipsies an Unprogressive Race," by Mr. Charles Russell, 7.
Toynbee Hall—Mr. J. M. Macdonald, "Socrates," 7.30.
Positivist Society, Newton Hall, Fetter-lane—Professor Beesly, "Modern History," 4; Mr. C. G. Higginson, "Positivist Maxims," 8.
St. George's Hall, Langham-place—Mr. E. A. Parkyn; "The Ear and Hearing," 4.
North Islington Central Liberal Club—Mr. John Robertson, "Life and Character of Robert Burns," 8.

MONDAY.

Royal Academy of Music term begins.
"The Pre-Elizabethan and Elizabethan Literature," by Mr. J. Churton Collins, Gresham College, 8.
"The Breathing Books and Living Libraries," by the Rev. A. Mursell, Highbury-hill Chapel, 8.15.
Complimentary Dinner to Mr. Naoroji, National Liberal Club.
"Leech Fund" Concert, St. James's Hall, 3; Popular Concert, 3.
Lady Guide Association, Royal Society of British Architects, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, 8.15.
Lettsomian Lecture by Dr. W. R. Gowers, Medical Society, Chandos-street, 8.
Egyptian Tapestry, by Mr. Alan S. Cole, Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, 8.
Mr. F. Walter Norton, New Lantern Lecture on the Disestablishment and Tithe Questions, 12, Catherine-street, Strand, 1.45.
Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle-street, 4.
"Investigations in the Science of Language and of Ethnography," by Professor Leitner, Victoria Institute, 7, Adelphi-terrace, 8.
"Astronomical Photography," by Mr. A. A. Common, London Institution, Finsbury-circus, 5.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE CHESHIRE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

NOBLE HEROISM OF A COLLIER.

An inquest was opened this morning at the Navigation Hotel, Hyde, Cheshire, on the bodies of twenty-three men who were killed yesterday by an explosion in the Hyde Collieries, belonging to Messrs. Sidebotham.

Some of the bodies are dreadfully charred; others are without scratch, looking as if asleep, having apparently been killed by chokedamp. Some of the dead were found a distance away from the scene of the explosion, having evidently been suffocated while madly rushing away. Others were discovered where they worked.

The noble heroism of John Haslam, collier, is proudly commented on by his comrades. He was working alongside a lad named Grattan when a flash like lightning came and Grattan fell insensible in blinding darkness. Haslam groped about for the poor boy, found him, and undeterred by awful choke damp dragged him down forty yards to a place of safety and then sank exhausted.

MORE FIGHTING IN BURMAH.

A Calcutta telegram to Reuter's to-day says:—Intelligence from Burmah states that the column operating against the Karen chief Sawlapaw has taken his capital. In the fighting which took place one man of the Rifle Brigade was killed, while one British officer, one man, and five sepoys were wounded. Sawlapaw, who fled on the approach of the British force, has been warned that if he does not surrender immediately another chief will be appointed in his stead.

MR. GREENWOOD AND THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

The London correspondent of the *Sheffield Telegraph* writes:—"I appear to have raised a very pretty storm in a teapot by my casual reference to certain occurrences which had 'all to do—'as Mr. Greenwood himself puts it—with the retirement of the late editor of the *St. James's Gazette* from the conduct of the paper he himself had founded, and to which, naturally, he was much attached. But I wish to point out that no authoritative denial of my statement has yet been made, but there have been a good many denials of statements never made by me. What I said was that during Mr. Greenwood's editorship attempts were made to corruptly influence him in favour of Prince Bismarck's policy, and this was the literal truth. It is also true that—rightly or wrongly—the fact that these attempts had been made mainly influenced Mr. Greenwood in taking his final decision, for he believed he had reason to fear that he might lose the independence he had hitherto owned and exercised. What I have not said is that since Mr. Steinkopf has had the paper it has had a German bias or has been used for Prince Bismarck's purposes, for indeed this is, under the present circumstances, the least likely thing to happen. I have good reason to believe that the *St. James Gazette* will remain a thoroughly English newspaper and a staunch supporter of Conservative principles—indeed, the tendency of its present conductors will probably be to dispel the suspicion of Germanism which arises from the circumstances in which it changed hands by an occasional anti-Bismarckian article. Obviously, if what I have stated be true, the new editor and proprietor have excellent reasons for maintaining the independent tone for which the *St. James's* was distinguished under Mr. Greenwood."

We understand from a private source that Mr. Greenwood has at this moment no intention of saying anything more about the matter. He would not have written to the *Manchester Courier* at all but for the necessity of contradicting certain false statements which had appeared in print. The contradiction was precise so far as it went; it was addressed to the main point, and as Mr. Greenwood does not consider that there has been any attempt at controverting it even where contravention was most desired there is no need for him to say anything further upon the matter.

SIR M. MACKENZIE AND HIS BRETHREN.

An important meeting of the council of the British Medical Association was held two days ago, in which the further complaint of the memorialists dealing with the question of the publication of the now famous Imperial "Script" was brought up for consideration. After a prolonged and animated discussion a long letter was directed to Sir Joseph Lister, the chairman of the memorialists, conveying the opinion of the council that the course which the latter have adopted throughout has been in the best interests of the association and of the profession, and hoping that it will receive the approval and support of all the members of the association. This of course refers to the resolution expressive of regret passed at the council meeting in November, a copy of which has just been officially forwarded to Professor Von Bergmann. We hear, further, that a memorandum was handed to the council from the editor of the *British Medical Journal*, hinting that he had scarcely received fair treatment at the hands of the memorialists, or that consideration customarily observed towards a person holding a representative office.

LUNG LOYALTY AT THE ANTIPODES.

A SINGULAR DEMONSTRATION.

Reuter's brief telegram describing a scene "unparalleled in the history of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria" is thus supplemented by a leader in the *Melbourne Daily Telegraph* of November 29, received this week:—"When the House of Assembly last night sprang to its feet in cheers over a division, and afterwards burst into the grand old National Anthem, it was a spectacle in which dignity blended with enthusiasm with the happiest effect. The immediate occasion of this outburst was the defeat of Sir Bryan O'Loghlen's ill-judged motion concerning the question of appointing colonial governors. When, after two hours and a half's debate, the time came for a division, a spectacle was presented of a 'parting of the ways,' the like of which has not been seen in Parliament for many a year. It was practically a unanimous House, solemn, solid, and determined—members of every other shade of political thought united—against any sympathy with these new-fangled claims to appoint our own governors. And when the Speaker announced the result of the division—Ayes, 3; noes, 59—who that heard the mighty shout will ever forget it? The trained lung-power of fifty-nine throats was poured out in one overwhelming shout as an object-lesson to the country and to 'the dauntless three' who kept their seats opposite. Nor was this all; for then followed the most striking part of the demonstration. Led by Mr. M'Coll, who is reported to be the best singer in the Assembly at present, the 'noes' struck up 'God Save the Queen.' Standing along the sides of the benches, members sang the National Anthem with heart and voice, and sang it well. The attendants had some difficulty in preventing the audience from joining, so exhilarating was the loyal enthusiasm of the House. The National Anthem finished, hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and there were three hearty cheers for the Queen."

PROPOSED CLISSOLD PARK FREE LIBRARY.

At the meeting of the Stoke Newington vestry last night, a proposal was submitted that the vestry should avail itself of the clause in the Clissold Park Act, giving that body the power of purchasing Clissold House and two acres of the grounds for the purpose of establishing a free library, baths, and washhouses, a museum, or parochial offices. It was decided to communicate with the Metropolitan Board of Works, asking upon what terms the property could be acquired, and also to call a public meeting of the ratepayers to consider the proposal.

A NONCONFORMISTS' SCHOOL IN A BISHOP'S PALACE.

One of the two British schools in Salisbury has been closed, and as no building can be found suitable the Bishop has lent a room temporarily in the Palace till more permanent arrangements can be made.

GIFTS FROM THE POPE TO SCOTLAND.

Archbishop Smith, Edinburgh, has just received a telegram from Rome informing him that the Pope has been pleased to present a precious chalice to St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral, Broughton-street, Edinburgh, as a memorial of his jubilee. It is understood that gifts of value are also to be presented to the cathedral churches in the other Scottish Roman Catholic sees of Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dunkeld, Argyle, and Dumfries, and that, in addition, certain favoured churches have been specially remembered by his Holiness. All the gifts are to be forwarded to Scotland through the Rector of the Scots College in Rome.

A NEW RULE AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A new rule was promulgated yesterday afternoon of considerable interest to frequenters of the reading-room at the British Museum all the world over. The principal librarian has decreed that "readers cannot as a rule be supplied with novels within five years of publication, and every reader requiring for special purposes to consult a recent novel must state his reasons in writing."

GREAT LIBERAL VICTORY AT GOVAN.

The poll at Govan yesterday resulted in a great Liberal victory. In the evening large numbers of voters made their way to the county buildings in Glasgow, where the votes were counted, and at nine o'clock an enormous crowd had gathered. The result was declared at a quarter to ten o'clock as follows:—

Mr. J. Wilson (G.L.)	4,420
Sir J. Pender (L.U.)	3,349
Majority	1,071

With frantic cheers and shaking of hands the Liberals received the victory, while the few groans of the Unionists were scarcely heard. The Unionists are surprised at the result (says the Glasgow correspondent of the *Daily News*). Their principal organ, the *Glasgow Herald*, predicted a majority for Sir John Pender of three hundred. Their being in a minority of 1,071 is a terrible blow and a surprise, as they admit. The Liberals are themselves astonished, because they had calculated upon a majority of four or five hundred. The fight is now seen to have been one of the classes against the masses.

Mr. Wilson, after the declaration of the poll, said: "One or two such victories and the Government would be doomed. The Liberals had shown that they were in sympathy with the suffering Irish people. They were long-suffering, but he reiterated Ireland's day of victory was coming, and the present Government would be hurled from power because they had betrayed the trust reposed in them."

Among the first telegrams announcing the result was one to Mr. Gladstone in Italy.

The Govan vacancy to fill
Tried virtuous Johnny Pender,
But they kicked him out with right goodwill,
And once more he's an ex-Pender.

The *Times* says:—"There is ground for regret but none for disappointment in the result of the Govan election, which is precisely the result anticipated from the first by all who knew the character of the constituency and understood the tenure upon which the seat was held by Sir William Pearce. Were the positions reversed we have no doubt that the Gladstonians would claim what they call a moral victory upon much slighter grounds than these."

The *Standard* says:—"They have won; but not as they boasted they would win. Unionists, on their part, will not conceal their regret at a *contretemps* which, though foreseen, is undeniably inopportune. A local accident has taken away what a local accident gave. The most reckless controversialist on the Home Rule side cannot interpret the change of representation in Govan as a symptom of a general reaction. The reverse in Scotland does not outweigh the Unionist victories in England."

The *Daily Chronicle* is more candid. It says:—"Although we believed this to be inevitable, we do not pretend to regard the verdict with equanimity. It was well understood that Sir William Pearce's election was entirely personal, and that it was almost beyond hope that any other Unionist could overcome the Radicalism of the constituency. This consideration, however, does not entirely reconcile us to the loss of the seat, for such a loss is not only calculated to produce depression in the Unionist camp, but more than corresponding elation on the part of the Separatists."

The *Daily News* says:—"The Liberal victory in the Govan division of Lanarkshire is decisive, emphatic, and splendid. Mr. John Wilson has been returned by a majority of 1,071, and the combined forces of Disunionism have received a blow from which they will never recover. Mr. Wilson's total is by far the largest ever polled in the Govan division, although Sir William Pearce was the strongest Lanarkshire candidate who could possibly have been found."

The *Morning Post* says:—"The result of the Govan election comes less as a surprise than as a vexation to the Unionist majority in the United Kingdom. If we take the result of the election as a whole, it is impossible as yet to describe it as either very satisfactory or very much the reverse. The most obvious—if it may not fairly be called the only—explanation of the net increase in the Home Rule vote in Govan is that a good many people who would not vote against a man like Sir William Pearce, who had made his own career as a Glasgow man, and was immensely and deservedly popular, have now ceased to be abstainers."

The *Manchester Guardian* (L.) observes:—"Mr. Goschen insists that Liberal Unionism is alive in Govan, and perhaps he will inform a grateful world where it is to be found in the fatal figures. To us it appears to be dead and buried. The result is all the more satisfactory as it goes to show that the poor results produced at Colchester and Stockton were due to local and personal causes, and not to any turn in the victorious tide."

The *Birmingham Gazette* (C.), while regretting the result, pleads that in the present case there are many and special grounds upon which it may be shown that the contest has really no significance from a high, Imperial point of view.

The *Sheffield Independent* (L.) remarks:—"Let the Tory press abuse the candidate, call the electors fools, or falsely pretend that they expected all along to lose, the lesson will stand—the handwriting on the wall to those who have looked for Scotland's desertion of Mr. Gladstone to help them in their unholy war."

The *Yorkshire Post* (C.) insists:—"Practical Sir John Pender has never been in it. He was the wrong man. Sir William Pearce's son could have carried the seat, and carried it as triumphantly as his father did; for politics in Govan have clearly nothing to do with the election of a representative."

The *Sheffield Telegraph* (C.) consoles itself with the observation that "not so long ago there were not quite a thousand recognized Conservative voters. The late Sir William Pearce won and held the seat by virtue of his personal popularity among the working men who form the bulk of the constituency."

The *Leeds Mercury* (L.) reminds us:—"The Unionist cause there has all the advantage of an exceedingly able newspaper press, not confined to journals of the position of the *Scotsman* and *Glasgow Herald*. Scottish constituencies, moreover, have had the compliment paid them of an altogether unusual amount of attention of the leaders of the Unionist party. A campaign of extraordinary vigour, opened by Lord Hartington at Inverness, and closed by Lord Salisbury in Edinburgh, was carried on during last autumn, and now we reap the first fruits."

The *Liverpool Courier* (C.) confesses—"Nor can any blame be laid at the door of the Unionist candidate, who has fought gallantly and with signal ability."

The *Liverpool Post* (L.) says:—"This is the answer an important industrial community in the West of Scotland gives on the first opportunity to Lord Salisbury's recent invitation to abandon the leadership of Mr. Gladstone and to join in the new Conservatism, which turns its back upon old Tory traditions and seeks to accommodate itself to the modern ideas of Tory democracy."

The *Liverpool Mercury* (L.) says:—"The magnitude of the majority takes us by surprise. If so vast an amount of prestige, as Mr. Goschen declared, were to be extracted from the mere retention of a Tory seat, how much must accrue to the side which has taken possession of that seat with comparative ease? Mr. Goschen might usefully employ some of his energy in working out this problem, which is likely to disturb the rest of many of his colleagues."

The *Freeman's Journal* to-day says the Home Rule victory at Govan is complete, conclusive, crushing—a veritable electoral Sedan. The army of coercionists north of the Tweed has received its *coup de grace*. All that is wanted is, as Mr. Parnell says, a general election.

FIRE IN GREAT TITCHFIELD-STREET.

A fire broke out this morning in Union-mews, Great Titchfield-street, at a cabinet maker and upholsterer's. The fire was discovered at about seven o'clock, and a number of engines were quickly got to work. The building and stock were completely destroyed, and the fire was not got under until about nine o'clock.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE MEMBERS.

The following is a complete list of the members returned to the Council. The letters "B.W." indicate members of the Metropolitan Board of Works; "A.B." members of the Metropolitan Asylums Board; "C." members of the City Corporation; and "V." vestrymen. The asterisks denote members who were recommended by the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

Acworth, W. M. (A.B.), Dulwich.
*Ambrose, J., Limehouse.
Antrobus, E., St. George's, Hanover-sq.
Arter, A., Hammersmith.
*Austin, E., Hoxton.
Bell, H., North Lambeth.
*Beal, J., Fulham.
Beck, J. (C.), North Hackney.
Beaumont, Captain W. S., Stepney.
Beechcroft, —, North Paddington.
*Benn, J. W., East Finsbury.
Bott, Dr. G., West Newington.
Boulnois, E., W. Marylebone.
*Branch, J., S.W. Bethnal-green.
Brereton, F. S., Lewisham.
Bollivant, Poplar.
*Burns, J., Battersea.
*Campbell, C. H., S. Kensington.
*Carr-Gomm, F., Rotherhithe.
Carter, E. Brudenell, West Islington.
*Charrington, F. N., Mile-end.
Chapman, Rev. H., N. Camberwell.
Clarke, H., (C.) City.
*Cobden, Miss Jane, Bow and Bromley.
Cohen, B., City.
Collard, E., Deptford.
*Compton, Earl, Central Finsbury.
*Cooper, Dr., Bermondsey.
Corbett, T. L., Clapham.
*Costelloe, B. F. C., Stepney.
Cramp, C. C., Hammersmith.
*Davies, A., North Hackney.
*Dickinson, W. H., Wandsworth.
*Doubleday, W. E., Norwood.
*Edis, Colonel, South St. Pancras.
Elliott, G. S. (A.B.), South Islington.
Fardell, T. G. (B.W.), South Paddington.
Farquhar, H., East Marylebone.
Fletcher, J. S., Hampstead.
*Ford, F. A., Central Finsbury.
Foster, H. S., Kennington.
*Fitth, J. F. B. (M.P.), Haggerston.
Frye, F. G. (B.W.), North Kensington.
Germaine, R. A., Fulham.
*Grigsby, Dr. W. E., North Islington.
*Haggis, Ald., W. Southwark.
Hanson, Ald. Sir R. (C), W. Marylebone.
Harben, H. (B.W.), Hampstead.
*Harrison, C., S.W. Bethnal-green.
Harris, Sir G. E., South Paddington.
*Harris, Augustus, Strand.
Hoare, J. R., North Lambeth.
Hoare, A., Holborn.
*Hollington, A. J., Mile-end.
*Holmes, G. B., South Hackney.
*Hopkins, B., West Newington.
*Horsley, C., East Islington.
*Hubbard, N. W., Norwood.
Hunter, W., Bow and Bromley.
Hughes, Col. (M.P., B.W.), Woolwich.
*Hutton, J., South St. Pancras.
*Jackson, R. S., Greenwich.
James, Capt. W. H., South Kensington.
Johnson, W., Central Hackney.
Jones, J. (BrW.), South Hackney.
*Jones, E., Peckham.
*Lawson, H. L. W. (M.P.), West St. Pancras.
*Lemon, W. G., Lewisham.
*Leon, A., Limehouse.
*Lewes, C. E., North St. Pancras.
*Lidgett, G., Greenwich.
*Lloyd, J., North Kensington.
Longstaff, Dr. G. B., Wandsworth.
Lowles, J., Central Hackney.
*Lubbock, Sir J. (M.P.), City.
*Lyon, R., Peckham.
Macfarlane, D. H., West Islington.
Marks, H. S., East Marylebone.
*Marsland, J., Walworth.
*Martineau, P. (A.B.), St. George's-in-the East.
*Maule, T. W., Holborn.
M'Dougall, J., Poplar.
*Monkswell, Lord (Peer), Haggerston.
*Moss, N., Hoxton.
*Myer, H., Kennington.
*Osborn, G. W., Chelsea.
*Parkinson, W.C., North Islington.
*Phillips, W., Deptford.
Powell, H. Jr, Dulwich.
Probyn, Captain, Strand.
Raphael, H. H., W. St. Pancras.
Rentoul, Rev. Dr., Woolwich.
*Rhodes, J. G., West Southwark.
Roberts, R., South Islington.
*Robinson, N. (A.B.) East St. Pancras.
Roston, Lieut.-Col., Clapham.
*Rosebery, the Earl of (Peer), City
Samuel, S. M., Whitechapel.
*Sandhurst, Lady, Brixton.
*Saunders, W., Walworth.
*Sinclair, Captain, East Finsbury.
*Sly, R. S. (B.W.), St. George's-in the East.
*Smith, Thomas, Chelsea.
*Strong, R. (A.B.), North Camberwell.
Souza, Sir W. De, Westminster.
Stevens, L. (V.), Rotherhithe.
*Tarling, C., Whitechapel.
*Thornton, J., Bermondsey.
*Torr, C. E., North-east Bethnal-green.
*Tims, J., Battersea.
*Torrance, A. M. (C.) East Islington.
*Verney, Captain E. H., Brixton.
Vincent, Col. Howard (M.P., B.W.), St. George's, Hanover-square.
Watney, V. J., Westminster.
Westacott, T. B. (V.), East St. Pancras.
*Williams, T. H. (V.), N. St. Pancras.
*Wren, W., N. E. Bethnal-green.
Young, P., N. Paddington.

FOOT-WARMERS IN HANSOMS.

THE EXPERIMENT TO BE TRIED.

The question of warming cabs, which has been brought into prominence by the various interviews published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in one of which the statement was made that the directors of the Shrewsbury-Talbot Company had given instructions to make a trial of several inventions and report on results at the forthcoming meeting of the board, is bearing fruit.

Lord Shrewsbury and Talbot, in a letter to the *County Gentleman*, says that so far from having "given up the idea of having foot-warmers in the hansoms" of his company, so late as Friday last the board of directors of the S. and T. Cab and Noiseless Tyre Company decided to try the foot-warmers in a few hansoms, being most anxious to study the comfort of the "fares" and the welfare of their employés. He also repudiates the statement that the idea had been given up in fear of the drivers being tempted to sell them.

LORD WOLSELEY ON MILITARY TOPICS.

FORTIFICATIONS AS USELESS AS SANDBANKS.

Speaking at the close of a lecture upon shell-throwing machine guns yesterday afternoon, by Captain Stone, Lord Wolseley said more experience was required before we could learn what the strength and the advantages were of the quick-firing guns of the calibre spoken of by the lecturer. First of all we did not know what the life was of the quick-firing guns, and as we had but a small number of them we are not altogether *au fait* in all points regarding them. As to the position of the navy, this country was, first of all, a naval Power, and could not expect to be a great European military Power, and if the nation had only a million of money to spend he should say that it should be spent upon the navy. The defence of our coaling stations, as a necessary adjunct to the navy, was most essential, for the ships to keep the sea must have these coaling stations, which must be amply provided for as regarded defence. Then the question came, What was the best defence of these coaling stations? Some suggested ships; but these were the most expensive. These were mere batteries afloat, and if the navy was to be scattered in ships at stations then we should have no fleets to keep the seas and to take offensive action against the enemy's fleets and the enemy's coasts. He could go into the question of sieges, but at that late hour he should not do so, except to remark that in the paper Captain Stone had not taken into account the immense power of modern explosives, on which experiments were being carried out now in this country—a power which, without saying more he might say would revolutionize the science of fortification throughout the world. He would say on this point, without betraying any secret, that many of the fortifications of the last twenty years, by this new power, had been rendered as useless as if they had been built upon a sandbank—and the authorities of this country were in possession of this knowledge.

THE PRINCESS AND THE LABOURER'S WIFE.

A pleasant incident, illustrative of the tenderness and sympathy of the Princess of Wales, has just been brought to the notice of a correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*:—A friend travelling in Norfolk, near Lynn, met in the train a woman dressed in deep mourning. In conversation she stated that recently she had lost a daughter through consumption. Her husband was a labourer on the Sandringham estate, and during her daughter's protracted illness the Princess of Wales was a frequent visitor, sitting by the dying girl's bedside, talking and reading to her on religious subjects, "and after her death," added the mother, "the Princess gave me this shawl that I am now wearing."

JEM SELBY'S WILL.

The value has been declared at £9,692 1s. 5d. of the personal estate of the late James William Selby, of 7, Edgware-road, coach proprietor, who died on the 14th ult., and by his will, dated January 7, 1884, left all his property to his wife, Mrs. Margaret Eliza Selby, and appointed her sole executrix.

SMART CAVALRY RIDING.

One of the smartest pieces of cavalry riding is reported by the *Live Stock Journal*. This was performed by the fourth division of the Russian cavalry under the command of General Straukoff. A portion of the body of cavalry covered a distance of a hundred versts, or about sixty-five English miles, in six hours and a quarter with, in some cases, only one change of horses, or at most only two such changes. From London to Dover in the time named would tax our cavalry, even if a hostile fleet were in the Channel.

Prince George of Wales's next commission will be to the Channel squadron with which will shortly start on a cruise.

Mdme. Patti will it seems sail for South America rather earlier than was expected. At any rate two cabins have been reserved on board the *Portugal*, which leaves Bordeaux for Argentina about the middle of next month.

THE COPPER COMBINATION—ITS LATEST PHASES.

From inquiries we have made we learn that it will be a week or two yet before the new scheme for dealing with the copper industry is complete. With the introduction of English capital and influence, certain speculative features of the French management of the business are to be avoided and in effect the combination is to be one of copper producers, whose aim will be to regulate production and maintain prices at a steady level. The French syndicate has come in for a good share of abuse since its formation, but we are reminded that on the other side this is to be said for them, that they came to the assistance of the producers when the price of the metal was under prime cost. Some twelve millions of nominal capital, which, according to market value, mounts up to some thirty millions, are invested in the companies having offices in London; and at the prices which ruled for a time no return could have been made upon this large amount. The syndicate's action was obviously, therefore, of great advantage to the copper companies and it is equally to their interest to fall in with the new arrangements which are proposed. With respect to the copper trade, even the friends of the syndicate do not deny that a good deal of dislocation has been the result, but they maintain that the price is not prohibitive, and if there is general confidence that current quotations will be maintained steadily for a number of years, everything with go on smoothly again. Undoubtedly the expectation, or fear, that the syndicate would find its burden too heavy to bear, and that any day a crash might come and prices fall heavily, has checked the sale of copper during the past year; but the statistics appear more adverse than the facts warrant, as many manufacturers have been working from hand to mouth, and their stocks are now much below the usual level. The free use of old material has further checked demand, so that the new metal taken by the trade last year is estimated to have fallen below the normal amount by 50 per cent. It is confidently expected that consumption will now increase, and that with an assurance of permanent stability for a lengthened period, stocks will not continue to accumulate with the rapidity which marked last year's operations.

THE SALE OF "PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

A SEMI-DEFUNCT PAMPHLET.

One of our reporters has been making inquiries this morning as to the present condition of the celebrated *Times* pamphlet, "Parnellism and Crimea, which was so happily nicknamed by Mr. Tim Healy "Webster's Dictionary," because of its size, its comprehensiveness, and the fact that it consisted chiefly of the opinions of the Attorney-General. A visit to several of Messrs. Willing's and Smith's railway bookstalls resulted in the information that the sale is so limited that it is never kept now except in cases of order.

At the office of Messrs. Smith and Son, in the Strand, our reporter was told:—

"We had such a limited sale of the first edition that I don't think we had any of the second lot, but I am not quite certain; you had better inquire at the *Times* office."

So our reporter repaired to Playhouse-yard, where he learnt:—

"Oh yes, the sale is still going on, indeed we have had to publish a second edition. I have heard through one of the newspapers that the pamphlet was to be suppressed, but only in that way. So far as I know, it is not true. Anyhow, it is still selling, and we have no intention of stopping the sale. No, I cannot give you the number of copies sold; I don't think I should be justified in so doing."

ABSOLUTION DENIED TO FATHER McGLYNN'S SUPPORTERS.

The Archbishop of New York has (says *Reuter*) issued a circular declaring that absolution will in future be denied to persons attending the anti-poverty meetings, of which the former priest Father McGlynn was a prominent participant, on the ground that these meetings revile the Holy See and disregard its admonitions.

DEATH OF THE SHEIK UL ISLAM.

A Central News telegram from Constantinople says:—The Sheik ul Islam died last night.

SINGULAR AND FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

A fatal accident occurred last evening at Shaldon, Teignmouth. About nine o'clock a carriage, containing Mrs. Price, of West Cliff, Teignmouth; Mrs. Preston Cooke, of Elmhurst, Teignmouth; and Miss Lee, sister of the latter, was driven to Ness House, the residence of Colonel and Mrs. Brine, where a ball was being held. On nearing the Undercliff, where there is a roadway or sea parade, about three feet from the beach, the horse shied at a basket of white clothes on a barrow standing in the road. The animal swerved, and the carriage was overturned on to the beach. The occupants fell together. Mrs. Price was lifted up, but died within a few minutes. The other two ladies and the driver escaped with slight injuries.

MR. EDISON'S LATEST EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. Edison, the *Anglo-American* reports, is now experimenting on an invention whereby he expects that electricity will be produced direct from coal, dispensing with boilers, engines, dynamos, &c. "Besides," he says, "this would use nearly the entire heat of coal, instead of only about 5 per cent., as done by the present system of burning."

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S WEDDING.

The Duke of Newcastle, according to a correspondent of the *Tablet*, is to be married at the appallingly early hour of 9.30 A.M., on February 20. The ceremony takes place at All Saints', Margaret-street, and is to be very imposing. His Grace belongs to the extreme High Church party, and is a president of the E.C. Union.

SAD END OF A PRIMA DONNA'S CAREER.

From Munich comes intelligence of the sudden death there of Mdme. Ilma di Murska, the once famous and popular singer, followed by the tragical end of her daughter. The latter was married to a young Austrian of noble family, and poisoned herself at the deathbed of her mother. Mdme. di Murska was born in 1835 in Croatia, of good family, and received the education of a lady. She was, however, unable to attain the excellent social position which might have been within her reach; and, after wandering from one end of the world to the other, she returned broken-hearted and ruined from New York a few years ago. Since then she has lived at Munich, in poverty and in bad health. Her body, as well as that of her daughter, has been sent to Gotha to be cremated.

The Prince of Wales has presented a massive silver challenge cup to the Cromer Golf Club.

Lord Northbrook is to receive the appointment of High Steward of Winchester, in succession to the late Lord Eversley.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has consented to present the prizes of the St. George's Rifle Volunteers on Thursday, the 31st inst.

Despite the distress and famine prevailing in several provinces of the Chinese Empire, the Government are spending enormous sums of money over the approaching marriage of the young Emperor.

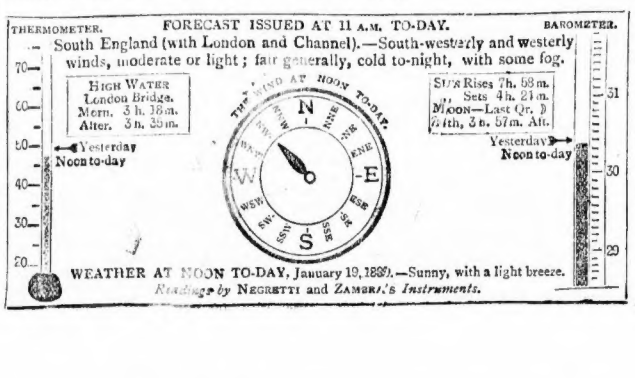
Active measures are in progress for the immediate extension of the Tien Tsin Railway to Tung Chow. Part of the money required has already been advanced by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

Two new professorships have been created in Durham University. The first of them, surgery, has been assigned to Dr. Heath, and the second, physiology, to Dr. Oliver.

Captain Chadwick, the United States Naval Attache in London, will shortly return to America to take up the command of a ship. He will be replaced by Captain Buckingham, who has for some time held a roving commission as Naval Attache at Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly and westerly winds, moderate or light; fair generally, cold to-night, with some fog.



WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, January 19, 1889.—Sunny, with a light breeze.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS FIRM.—FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY.—AMERICANS WEAK.

The Money Market remains in a very easy condition. Short money is in abundant supply and not much wanted, so that borrowers can generally obtain what they require for the day at about 1¼ per cent. There is little increase in the number of bills offering for discount, and the quotation for three months' bank paper is no better than 2⅝ per cent., being weighed down by the large supply of available cash and the competition for bills. There is some talk of withdrawals of gold for South America next week, but nothing definite appears to be known. If shipments to the Argentine Republic should re-commence it would probably put off a reduction in the Bank rate, which is to some extent expected next week.

Speculation in Stock Exchange securities is still on a very small scale, and the movement of prices is slight. The Home Railway market is still feeling the effects of the Sheffield dividend announcement yesterday, and the bright weather and most of the changes are favourable, Sheffield Deferred being again in special demand. Brighton Deferred too is receiving a considerable share of attention, and is very firm. Consols are steady without alteration. Foreign Government Bonds are fairly well supported, but little if any new business is being done in them, and there is no variation calling for special attention. The movement in the American department is again disappointing to those who are looking for a substantial rise, as most descriptions are a trifle lower. Trunks and Mexican Railways are neglected and practically unaltered. South African Gold Mining shares are again being offered, and show a further decline; but Copper shares are firm.

Difficulties have arisen in connection with the last account in the African mining market, in consequence of the fact that many of the shares which have been so largely dealt in have had no official settlement. There is also some trouble in the delivery of shares, as it is difficult to split up the certificates. The attention of the committee has been drawn to the matter, but that body does not seem inclined to initiate any method of meeting the difficulty. The African mining market is attracting dealers from all parts of the Stock Exchange, and it is now perhaps the largest market in the house. The excitement in this department aggravates the complaints of those who do business in the new portion of the Stock Exchange. The reverberation under the dome is so great and the acoustic properties of the building are so bad, that it is difficult to hear one's voice amidst the din. Several methods of remedying the evil have been tried but without any good result.

The Patent Copper Depositing Company (Limited) has been formed to acquire and work the British patents of Messrs. F. E. Elmore and A. S. Elmore for the manufacture of copper articles direct from rough copper bars, the processes of melting, rolling, forging, &c., being done away with. The share capital is £200,000 in £2 shares, of which 46,700 shares are now offered for subscription. The subscription list will open on Monday and close on the same day.

An issue of 4,000 Preference and 5,000 Ordinary shares of £5 each of Allan and Co. (Limited) is announced. The total share capital is £60,000 in 12,000 shares, and the company has been formed to purchase and work an invention of Mr. Joseph Tabrar for an improved cork-stopper for mineral waters, &c. The company will acquire the mineral water manufacturing and bottling business of Messrs. Allan and Co., of Liverpool, together with their stock, and also two other businesses of a similar kind carried on in London and Birmingham.

Letters of allotment in the Union Mortgage Banking and Trust Company Limited) were posted last evening (January 18).

The following dividends are announced:—The Sheffield Railway at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the Ordinary Stock for the past half-year, carrying forward £2,180. This time last year the distribution was at the rate of 2½ per cent., and £2,049 was carried forward. The Anglo-American Telegraph Company, a balance dividend of 15s. per cent. upon the Ordinary Stock for the year ending December 31, 1888, and a balance dividend of 30s. per cent. upon the Preferred Stock. Provincial Bank of Ireland, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for half-year. Oriental Bank Estates Company, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on Ordinary shares (interim). Ceylon Tea Plantations Company, 4 per cent., making 10 per cent. for 1888. Bell's Asbestos, 15s. per share for half-year.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET opened steady with a fair demand. Prices on the spot are steady. Probable sales, 10,000 bales or more. Futures are steady at ½ to 1 point down.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Lancashire and Yorkshire and Brighton Deferred ½ each, Sheffield Deferred ⅜, Great Eastern, Great Western, Midland, North British Deferred, North Eastern and South Eastern Deferred ¼ each. *Receded*: South Western ½, Caledonian and North British Preferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Argentine Treasury ½, Egyptian State Domain ¼, the Daira ⅛, French Four and a Half per Cents. ⅛, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16. *Declined*: Uruguay ¼, Turkish Defence ¼, Group 4 1-16, Hungarian Gold, Italian, and Portuguese ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Denver Ordinary ½. *Fallen*: Wabash Mortgage ½, Preference ¼, Union Pacific ⅜, Northern Pacific Preference ½. Erie Second Mortgage ½, the shares ⅛, Central Pacific and Denver Preference ¼, Lake Shore, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, Norfolk and Western Preference, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Mexican Ordinary ½. *Lower*: Canadian Pacific ⅛, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Guinness Ordinary 1¼, and Rio Tinto shares ½. *Receded*: Primitiva Nitrate and Suez Canal ¼.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100	⅛
New Consols (2¾)	93⅞	9
Reduced 3 p. c.	100¼	¾
Local Loan Stock	103¼	¾
New 2½ per Cent.	98¼	¼
India 3½ per Cent.	107½	8
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	70⅛	⅛
Egyptian Guar.	101¾	2¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111¼	12½
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103½	4
BirminghamCrp.St	113	12
Liverpool	111½	12½
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Hard Dols.	67	8
Do. Treasury	95	6
Austrian Gold	92	4
Do. Silver	70	
Brazilian 1875	101½	2¼
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	101	3
Do. Cedulas 5	59¾	¾
Chilian 6½ p. c. 1885	102	4
Costa Rica A.	91½	2¼
Do. B	89	90
Egypt. State Dom	101¾	2
Do. Unified	83⅜	4⅛
Do. Preference	102⅜	¾
Do. Daira Sanieh	79¾	80
French 3p. c. Knts.	81¼	2¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts.	105½	¾
Greek 5 p. c. 1881	83¼	7¼
Hung. Gold Rentes	84	¼
Italian	96⅛	⅜
Mexican Converted	93½	¾
Peruvian 5 p. c. '72	14¼	⅛
Do. 6 p. c.	16¼	⅞
Portuguese	65⅞	4⅛
Russian 1873	102⅛	⅜
Spanish 4 p. c.	73 7/16	9/16
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	27⅛	¾
Group 2	15¼	16
Group 4	15	⅛
4½ p. c. 1871	84½	5
5 p. c. Defence	95½	6
5 p. c. Priority	84	6
Uruguay Unified	71¼	¾
Virginia Funded	41	2
U.S. 4½ p. c.	110	12
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	117⅜	⅞
Great Eastern	119	20
Great Northern	105	4
Ditto A	151½	2¼
Great Western	35¼	¾
Hull and Barnsley	84	¼
Lanc. and York.	117½	18½
Brighton (Ordinary)	145	7
Brighton A.	135⅞	⅝
Chatham (Ordinary)	24⅛	5⅛
Do. Preference	108	½
North Western	174⅞	5⅛
South Western	144	5
Manchester & Shef.	70	2
Do. A	56¼	7
Met. Consolidated	74¼	5⅛
Do. Land Stock	68½	70½
Do. District	35½	4
Midland	133¼	⅜
North British Pref.	76½	½
Do. Def.	53¼	¾
North Eastern	163½	6
North Stafford	11½	16½
South Eastern	135	5
Do. Deferred	103¼	½
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	53½	⅜
Can. Pacific Share	37	⅛
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	65½	¾
Denver & R. Grande	17⅛	⅜
Do. Pref.	45	½
Illinois Shares	117⅞	18½
Lake Shore	104¾	5 xd
Ohio & Mississippi	22½	3
Louis. and Nash.	85¼	9
Mex. Cen. Bonds	71¾	¾
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13½	14
N. Y. Cen. Shares	111	½ xd
New York Ontario	15⅝	⅞
Erie Shares	21¼	½
Do. Sec. Mort.	104½	5
Norfolk & West. Pref	52¼	3¼
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	35¾	⅜
North Pacific Pref.	61½	⅜
Pennsylvania Sh.	55¼	½
Phil. & Read. Sh.	24⅜	⅞
Union Pacific Shares	65⅛	⅜
Wabash Preference	26	¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	43½	1½
Grand Trunk Ord	10 15/16	16/16
Do. First Pref.	67¼	8
Do. Second Pref.	47¼	¾
Do. Third Pref.	20⅝	⅛
Do. Guaranteed	72⅝	⅜
Mexican Ordinary	40⅜	⅜
Do. First Pref.	114¼	15¼
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	63⅜	9¼
Lombardo-Venetian 8	16 19	9 1/16
Varna 3 per cent.	8¼	⅜
Nitrate Railway	26¾	7 xd
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	14	½
City Bank	20	1 xd
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	11 5/16	7/16
London and County	89½	90¼
Union of London	40¾	1½
London and West.	69	70
London Joint Stock	40½	1½
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43½	4½
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	52	3
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	5/16	7/16
Mysore shares	4¼	½
Ooregums	1⅞	2⅛
Cape Copper	6½	¾
Namaqua	3	¼
Mason and Barry	9⅜	⅜
Rio Tinto	24½	¾
Montana £1 shares	2 1/16	3/16
DeBeers new shares	17¾	18 xd
S. African Explor.	17	½
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	51	2
Do. Pref.	85	6
Brazilian Submarine	13¾	½
Direct Unit. State	10	¼ xd
Eastern	12½	¾ xd
Ditto Extension	12½	¾ xd
United Telephone	14⅜	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	7	⅛
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	195	205
London Street	13	14
London Tramway	14	15 xd
North Metropolitan	17¾	18½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	258	63
East London	202	5
Grand Junction	121	5
Kent	277	82
Lambeth	252	7
New River, New	359	60
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	167	72
W. Middlesex	262	7
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	261	3
Imp. Continental	208	13
South Metropolitan	302	7
Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	3¼	4¼
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8¼	⅜
Guinness and Co.	312½	16
Hotchkiss	11¼	¾
Bryant and May	13⅜	¾
Spratt's Patent	10⅛	⅜
Liverpool Nitrate	28	9
Primitiva Nitrate	35¼	¾
Salt Union Shares	5¼	4 pm
P. and O. Steam	65	8
Royal Mail Steam	64	7
Nat Discount Co.	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	18⅜	19½
Suez Canal	87¼	8¼
E. & W. Ind. Dock	19	21
London and St. K.	41	3

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	18¼	¾
Tarapaca Bank	4¼	5⅛ pm
Tarapaca Water	14¼	15¼
Jumper's Gold	13½	14
Spes Bona	6¼	⅜
Wemmers	14½	15
Langlaagtes	5½	¾
Jubilee	9½	10
San Jorge	8½	9pm
Pahang Corporation	5⅛	⅜pm
Simmer and Jack	11	⅛

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.

The *Figaro* states that the projected visit of Queen Victoria to Biarritz is being looked forward to with most lively interest. Count and Countess Gaston de la Rochefoucauld, whose villa has been selected for her Majesty's residence, are not unknown to the Queen, who, sixteen years ago, inhabited their house at Baden-Baden. The Queen is expected to arrive at Biarritz early in March. It is announced that her Majesty will land at Cherbourg, and proceed thence to her destination by special train via Mans and Bordeaux. Her Majesty, it is said, will be accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Henry of Battenberg, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Miss Phipps, Sir Henry Ponsonby, and others.

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

Mr. Irving has been ordered to Brighton by Sir Morell Mackenzie, and he will not reappear at the Lyceum till Monday. For some time past Mr. Irving has been warned that unless he took care he might have to allow his voice rest for some considerable time; but he disregarded counsel and went on straining it as usual. What with fog and overstrain and cold and everything else, he was at last obliged to give up. If the south wind blows gently at Brighton, Mr. Irving may be expected back on "the blasted heath" on Monday next—otherwise not.

***

Margaret Lady Sandhurst, who has been elected for Brixton, is a very remarkable County Councillor, with exceptional gifts, both social and magnetic. Some of the feats of healing which she has been able to perform at her little hospital in Northern London are almost incredible, were they not well authenticated. It might be worth while, in order to try the question through to the end, to make Lady Sandhurst an Alderman. After that there will be nothing left to try for but the Chair!

***

One of the most interesting subjects for after-dinner discussion among serious persons will be, whom should we have for Aldermen? Perhaps I may offer a puzzle prize for the best list of nineteen—twelve to be selected within the Council, and seven from outside. The co-optative principle will be on its trial as it has never been before. The one thing to be avoided is the selection of honorary absentees with handles to their names.

***

The Queen of Madagascar (according to a recent observer) is a small slender woman, of very light colour, with a very sad expression—except when she smiles, which she did to two children who were upon the dais with her—a prince and a princess, either of whom may come to the throne should she die without issue; she then looks quite pretty. She gives one the impression that she is very unhappy; it is said that she frets very much for her former husband, who died of consumption before she came to the throne, and for that reason she held out as long as possible against accepting the crown. She is about twenty-three years of age, and has reigned four years, and is one of if not the most popular rulers the people have ever had. Her dresses all come from Paris. On the day he saw her she wore a white cashmere robe with a heavy silk train; a mantle of the same, with cut steel buttons; hat of white silk, with ostrich feathers and silver crescent ornaments; cut steel brooch, earrings, and pendant; white kid four-button gloves, with red coral bracelets (red coral is the national jewel).

***

I hear that Mr. Leslie Stephen has given up his island voyage, and goes to recruit his health in his old Swiss "Playground."

***

If it be true that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has accepted the post of Secretary of the Interior at Washington, as stated yesterday, we shall have other editors and proprietors following the example of Mr. Sidney J. Low and Mr. Steinkopff in testifying that their newspapers have not been "nobbled" by a foreign potentate. For Mr. Carnegie, who at one time owned the London *Echo*, is still believed to be the proprietor of several halfpenny papers in the provinces.

***

Names for horses and dogs are even more difficult to find distinctive enough than are those for children. The latter have at least the benefit of a surname. Hence we find some strange cognomens. One of the latest of these is "The Whitened Sepulchre," which for a bulldog is, to say the least, a misnomer. No one who has ever seen the ugly mask of a true English bulldog can for a moment say he is a fraud, however severe his bite may be.

***

So Canon Shuttleworth did not pose as a Cardinal of the Church, but only as a Cardinal of History. The facts are as follows:—"It has been usual to hold a dance during this month in connection with Mr. Shuttleworth's congregation; and this year, with a view to funds for a proposed cricket club, it was arranged to make it a fancy dress affair. Mr. Shuttleworth has always been the first to encourage wholesome and harmless amusement, and he went to the dance himself as one of a carefully-chosen group of historical and Shakspearian characters, his own being Wolsey. As for the dress, it served its purpose well enough; but no one 'who knows' could have mistaken it for the genuine article, or for anything but an effective 'fancy' costume."

***

By-the-by the Duke of St. Albans and Sir Henry Blake, the new Governor of Jamaica, married sisters, and his grace is, therefore, uncle to that interesting son of Sir Henry who is said to have married a barmaid in "furrin' parts." A great sporting associate of the Duke is the sheriff of Nottingham, brewer and bookmaker, who has just resumed a family crest with the significant legend, "Solo in Deo Salus."

***

Sir Robert Jardine, whose probable retirement from the representation of Dumfriesshire at the next General Election is announced to-day, is a large landed proprietor in the Lowlands of Scotland, and his name is familiar on every racecourse in the kingdom. The heir to the baronetcy, Mr. Robert William Buchanan Jardine, comes of age this year, and the preparations for the festivities are already under way. The tenantry will not be alone in giving evidence of their goodwill for "the young laird," for the officials and men connected with the Sheffield Lane Paddocks, where Sir Robert keeps some magnificent thoroughbreds, are also conspiring to honour their master's son.

"BUILT BY THE DEVIL."

A handsome Wesleyan chapel was opened this week at Watford. At a meeting of the Diocesan Conference, held a short time ago at Watford, one of the speakers, a country clergman, declared that this chapel, like all Nonconformist places of worsnip, was being built by the devil. The statement was met with cries of shame, even from strong Churchmen, and although the local papers did not report it, the feeling of indignation it aroused was so decided that the chairman of the meeting, the Hon. Reginald Capel, wrote and expressed his sorrow that he had not called the speaker to order. A working man, who was present at the meeting, said that if the statement was true, the Dissenters had a splendid architect.—*British Weekly.*

A NEW OPERA BY WEBER.

Last night the first performance of Carl Maria von Weber's opera "The Three Pintos" took place at the Opera House, Vienna. It was was found by his son (writes the *Daily News* correspondent) among a heap of old papers, the text being complete, and most of the orchestral parts ready for performance. Though for some of the numbers Weber had only written the music for the voices without instrumentation, there were so many unpublished pieces from his pen that the whole opera was soon put together. The libretto was modernised, and a very charming work was the result. It certainly resembles the "Freischütz" in some parts, but the music is much gayer and more original throughout. In these times, adds the correspondent, it is a treat to witness a performance the success of which will be due to the composer and performers alone, while costumiers and scene-painters play no part in it.

A Ballarat gold mine nowadays is just like a common coal-pit, away down through clayey soil, wet and nasty, to the quartz, where to see the gold you have o draw largely on the imagination.

The power of song which has made Mrs. Mary Davis famous is also possessed, it is said, by a younger sister, who bears the picturesque name of "Gwen."

Two shillings were weighed as a matter of curiosity at Sheffield the other day. One was a clean new coin, the other as thin as a groat. The worn one was just a trifle lighter than a sixpence and a threepence; it required the aid of 18 grains to equal the new coin.

It is stated that the 11th Hussars, now quartered at Island Bridge Barracks, will be moved to Aldershot in the spring, *en route* to India; that the 3rd Hussars will be moved to Ballincollig from Cahir; and that the 15th Hussars, now at Piers Hill Barracks, Edinburgh, will replace them at Cahir.

By an arrangement between the two societies, the next and future exhibitions of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers will be held, in the spring of each year, in the gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, 5A, Pall-mall East.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

HOW GENERAL GORDON DIED.

THE LAST SCENE OF THE GREAT TRAGEDY

AS DESCRIBED BY AN EYE WITNESS.

The correspondent of the Central News at Suakin writing on January 3, says:—

A couple of days ago one Demetrio Georgio, a Greek, arrived here with news from Khartoum. To-day I have had an opportunity of hearing his story; the tale of the last hour of one of Britain's noblest men.

"My name is Demetrio Georgio. I am a Greek, but was born at Berber.

"I was at Khartoum the night it was taken, the Nile had gone back so that part of Khartoum was open."

"Why," I asked, "did not Gordon construct fresh trenches and ramparts?"

"Because he thought there were sufficient troops there—3,000 I think. The gaps, and all round about, were held by a large force under Farigh Pasha. That night he moved the troops from the gaps, saying the soldiers were wanted on the other side. Gordon had perfect confidence in him. He (Farigh) especially got the blacks out of the way. The attack took place at two points. At the largest gap there was no resistance."

"Do you think the officers and men were in the conspiracy?" I asked.

"How can I say; there is no doubt about Farigh having betrayed the town."

"TOO LATE" BY ONE DAY.

"Do you believe," I inquired, "that, had the British arrived three days before, the place would have fallen!"

"If," my informant replied, with emphasis, "the British, or even a few of them, had arrived one hour before the attack, the place would not have been taken, and the troops would have fought to the last. Farigh had sent word to the Mahdi, 'Unless you attack to-night all is lost.' In that night all was blood and flames; the city had passed over from the command of Gordon to that of the Mahdi; it was a dire, a dreadful night; I shall remember it to my dying day. The air echoed with horrible shrieks, yells, lamentations, and wailing, and smelt of blood. I had three friends, Greeks. I hastened to rescue them. I had two Mahdi's uniforms given me by an Arab friend. One of these I gave to one friend, putting on the other myself. It was waxing on to daybreak. I took my friends to my house. Some Arabs rushed in and told me I ought to go to Government House at once. I said, 'Why?' 'Because,' they replied, 'all the great officers of the Mahdi have gone there to kill Gordon Pasha.' The Seraglio they called it. When they saw that my third friend had no Mahdi's garment they said to him, 'Why hast thou not the garment of our lord the Mahdi?' He was speechless through fear. Then one of the Mahdi's men, who proved to be a superior, ordered the rest to 'Slay him,' and they fell upon and slew him."

GORDON REFUSES TO FLY.

"We were then taken into the court-yard. I saw Gordon Pasha smoking a cigarette on the balcony facing the river."

"At what part did you enter the palace?" I asked.

"At the back. We went into the yard where the sycamore tree is. The gate was smashed in. With Gordon was standing Georgio Demetrio (the principal medical officer of the Soudan and provinces), and Nicola Lemendita, the Greek Consul. Five hundred dervishes, who had been sent by the Mahdi with especial orders to take Gordon alive, stood at the foot of the staircase. I went up the stairs, being sent by the men below, who were vociferating 'Gordon Pasha! Gordon Pasha!' Gordon coolly left the balcony. 'Fly,' said the other two, 'while there is yet time. Go in at the little door and take the boat.' 'Shall I fly and leave my post,' Gordon replied, indignantly; 'that would indeed be a disgrace. I shall *not* fly.'"

HE PUTS ON HIS UNIFORM TO DIE.

"He then went into his inner room, and donned his full uniform and sword. Then came he forth grandly, drew himself up to his full height. On his visage was a look of scorn. 'Whom seek ye,' he asked, gazing on the sea of fierce angry faces of the dervishes he saw below and hearing the clamour of their angry voices. 'Gordon Pasha,' they cried aloud. 'You want him, do you?' he replied. 'I am he, come up hither.' Again Georgio Demetrio and the Greek Consul urged him to fly, but he spurned their advice, crying, 'Shame! Would you have me abandon my post ignominiously?' He could easily have escaped at the rear. I have said before that the dervishes were ordered not to kill Gordon, but to stay in the court-yard—in fact they had been ordered to kill no one in the Seraglio. There were 500 of them. They hoisted their flag over the gate. So it came to pass that these dervishes still remained below, while Gordon stood in a bold attitude at the head of the grand staircase. Then came up some of the Mahdi's generals—one Nasr, brother of Abou Girgeh, another nephew of Abd-el-Rahman-El-Nedjmi-Jumi. The dervishes allowed them to pass, seeing they were men in authority. They ascended the stairs, and asked for the Pasha. Gordon met them, saying, 'I am Gordon Pasha.'"

MURDERED AFTER SURRENDER.

"He then handed them his sword in military fashion, intimating that he knew they had taken the place, and that consequently he surrendered, according to the usages of war. But Nasr snatched hold of his sword, at the same time in a brutal and most cowardly manner he struck Gordon an unexpected blow. The Pasha would of course have fought desperately to the last had he not thought he would have been treated in an honourable manner. He fell and rolled down the stairs, and as he rolled another general speared him in the left side—it was a grievous wound. Thus died Gordon. I was there a spectator to the ghastly deed. I got out of the way as he rolled down to the bottom of the steps. Now, when Hadj el Zobeir, the Mahdi's treasurer, saw these things and what had befallen Gordon he was sorely vexed, and drawing nigh cried aloud, 'Wallah! have they killed thee then? May Allah require thy blood of their hands? May thy blood be on their heads! May Allah punish them!'

"Some say Gordon was cut up in little pieces, but others relate that they embalmed his body and took it to the Mahdi. There were bodies cut up, but I am inclined to believe these were the bodies of the Consul and doctor, not Gordon's."

THE TRAITOR'S REWARD.

"The Blacks fought bravely, but when they saw all was over surrendered and were made prisoners. The Arabs took one day massacring the Egyptian soldiers, but they spared the regiments that let them in.

"The Arabs were three days killing the Shagiehs, and Arabs who had been true and assisted the Pasha. Farigh Pasha was taken before the Mahdi, who addressed him thus: 'You were a slave. The Egyptian Government made you a great man and a pasha. You have deceived them. If you have deceived them, and a mighty Power comes up against me, me also you will betray. Cut off his head!'"

This coincides pretty nearly with what Moussa, Gordon's admiral, told me at Korti. In fact, most of my present informant's story agrees with it, though the speech was said to have been made by the Beronhie. "You have taken the salt of the Egyptian Government, and you could not be true even to them." The speech was looked upon as imaginary, but here is a man who pretty nearly confirms it, the only difference being the speaker.

THE MAHDI'S CAPTIVES.

"There were many white women at Khartoum. A Greek pretended to have married two of the nuns or sisters, but he did not. He protects them, being a Mussulman. Khartoum is now a heap of ruins, for they pulled all the houses to pieces searching for money. They found plenty of money. Omdurman is a large place now. In Khartoum the Catholic church is the only house used. It is the magazine. Lupton Bey acted as orderly to the Mahdi, always standing outside his residence. I think the Mahdi has only 5,000 men he can rely on, Bagaras, Tarlines, and Dongolese, but they are well armed. There are 5,000 men at least who would turn on him, but they are unarmed and dare not; but if any Power occupied Dongola or Berber they would rise, for the dervishes are detested. The taxes and tribute the country people have to pay are heavier far than they had to pay to the Turks. The Mahdi's army was much larger, but many have deserted and gone back to Kordofan.

"It was just daybreak when we saw Gordon on the verandah. I left Kassala after sunset. After I had gone four miles I knew I was safe. I got on well at Khartoum, for I was a soapboiler up to the last."

The friends of Mr. W. F. Wyndham, co-lessee of the Theatre Royal, Newcastle, are going to entertain him at a banquet, prior to his departure on a tour round the world.

"SUGAR, EFFERVESCING SYRUPS, STIMULANTS."—Experience shows that sugar effervescing syrups, mild ales, Port wine, and dark Sherries, sweet Champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light wines, and gin or old whisky, largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, London, S.E.. by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

BOARD SCHOOLS AS SOCIAL INSTITUTES.

THE R.E.S.A.'S LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

As already announced, in addition to the proposed recreative schools in the board school halls, a committee is in process of formation for the purpose of opening, experimentally, two or more board school halls with class-rooms as social institutes. The main object of these institutes is to provide for a fourfold want:—

1. Educational: Classes as may be required by the members, including athletics, art-hand work, &c.
2. Social: A place of rest and quiet; the newspaper, social chat, music, coffee, &c.
3. A meeting place for friendly and benefit societies.
4. Wholesome entertainments—provided largely by the members themselves, to which they and their families should be welcomed.

These institutes would be self-supporting, and under local committees of management. Each institute should be affiliated with one of the large Polytechnics already started, or about to be started, and should aim at being itself a miniature Polytechnic, or People's Palace—bringing these advantages to the very doors of the people.

Already a number of gentlemen of influence and experience have promised to join this committee, together with about fifteen working men representing the London Trades Council, the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, the Wholesale Co-operative Society, the Hospital Saturday Fund, and the Working Men's College. From this movement the council anticipates most important results, especially in view of the active co-operation which has been promised on a far larger scale than heretofore, of working men, both as managers of the evening schools and as members of committees.

WHAT MR. CLEVELAND WILL DO ON RETIREMENT.

"It is now decided that upon the expiration of his term the President and Mrs. Cleveland will reside at Orange, New Jersey, and Mr. Cleveland will have an important business occupation in New York. The President has been offered the management of several important financial institutions in New York city, and it is understood he has accepted one of the offers. He has also been tendered some law-partnerships in New York, but he has determined not to return to the practice of law pure and simple."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A PANORAMA OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

A panorama of the Battle of Trafalgar is at present on show in Mr. Pu, Fleischer's studio at Munich. "The owners (the Scottish Panorama Company, Limited, Edinburgh) have made an extremely lucky hit," says a correspondent of the *Glasgow Citizen*, "with this pathetic subject. The noble, glorious old ships, with their carved gilt stern galleries, and their gay flags, floating majestically on the blue Spanish waters, their sails and rigging standing out against a luminous horizon of such transparent delicacy as, I frankly admit, I have never seen on canvas, all this forms a picture of indescribable beauty, not to speak of the intense historical interest which the well-painted scene of the death of Lord Nelson inspires. In a week or two the huge canvas will be sent to Manchester for exhibition there."

ALL THEY CAN DO IN AMERICA.

A short time ago the Baltimore and Ohio Railway announced two "flyers" daily that would make the distance between Philadelphia and Washington in three and a quarter hours. In a day or two the Pennsylvania "saw" its rival and went five minutes better, advertising that they would "go through in 190 minutes." The Baltimore and Ohio immediately cut off the odd minutes, and now announces that it will convey passengers either way in three hours—forty-seven miles an hour.

THE TELEGRAPH AS A NEWS AGENT IN AMERICA.

The American newspaper press this last year took about 184,000,000 words of special matter, while the associated press sent 327,000,000 more words over its wires. This does not exhaust the figures, however, as there are other press agencies at work in this field. A newspaper has been known to have received 35,000 words of telegraphic matter in a single night, and one of the Western papers is said to have paid over 100,000 dols. for one year's despatches. It may be noted that this matter is almost wholly of the class known as "news"—that is to say, it does not include, as it would in England, frequent and copious reports of political meetings, with Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury at full length. While as a people the Americans are credited with an immense appreciation of oratory, it is a remarkable fact that one very rarely sees a political speech reported in its entirety. Mr. Somerville, the manager of the Western Union Telegraph agency, who gives these figures, says that the general average rate per word over the country is only from ⅛ to ½ cent per word. It is, of course, this cheapness which has stimulated the growth of the system, for less than fifteen years ago the whole amount of special telegraphic matter taken by American newspapers was only 30,000,000 words.

AN UMBRELLA STAND FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

Mr. Charles West, of 51A, Kirkgate, Leeds, has patented an umbrella stand for railway carriages, tramcars, omnibuses, and other similar vehicles. By this invention a suitable receptacle for the umbrellas is provided. It is fixed to the door or end of the conveyance, where it at once presents itself to the passenger on entering or leaving the carriage, and is accessible to every occupant. It does not either interfere with the present construction of the door or carriage, nor does it present any obstacle to the passengers' ingress or egress, while adding to their comfort, and taking up very little room. It can be easily applied to any existing carriage or vehicle.—*Invention.*

PROGRESS AS MARKED IN JAPAN.

It has hitherto been the rule in Japan that all persons visiting Governmental offices must alight from their horses or vehicles at the outer gate, unless they are of *sônin* rank. This relic of feudal times, the *Japan Mail* says, has now been abolished. The Cabinet has announced that henceforth the question of where a visitor is to alight shall be left to the convenience of the several departments. The change, though trifling in itself, is naturally hailed with much satisfaction. The *Jiji Shimpo* puts the case in a nutshell when it says that every Japanese should be free to go where he pleases whether on foot, on horseback, in a *jinrikisha*, or in a carriage, and that to limit the enjoyment of this right to officials of *sônin* rank and upwards is an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject.

BROUGHT TO LIGHT AFTER CENTURIES.

It is reported that a jar of corn has been unearthed near Yuma, Arizona, that gave evidence of having been buried in the ground for centuries. In a cut 12 ft. in depth, on a canal in process of construction, was found an "ollo," or earthern jar. The ollo was in the shape of a large bottle, and its narrow neck was sealed up with a thick coating of mesquite gum, while the outside of the vessel was painted with a very remarkable and fantastically drawn design or drawing. Upon breaking the sealed top, it was found to be filled with corn, weighing about 30 lb. The corn was snow white, and the kernels large, yet extremely tender. The corn was planted in a tract of nearly 10 acres, and just 35 days from the date of planting roasting ears were taken from the field. The corn is very sweet, and produces an immense crop. The planting did not grow over 2½ feet high, and bore from three to six large-sized, well-filled ears of corn.

Mr. H. C. Hemy, of Newcastle, is at present engaged on a new mass for five voices, conceived upon a large scale.

William Perkins, a blind boy of Owensborough, Ky., has perfected a writing machine for the blind.

Germany is bent upon amending her patent laws; and there is also a prospect of long-wanted reforms being introduced in the Austrian patent laws.

Mr. McArthur, M.P., says that he is not unwell, and has no intention of resigning his seat for St. Austell.

A curious feature of the theatres in Melbourne, remarks a newspaper writer is that they are mostly all equipped with billiard-rooms.

It is stated that two or three days after the Horseshoe Hotel had been sold, as we reported, for £90,000, the purchaser was offered £100,000 for the place by a great firm of caterers, and he declined.

Joseph Joachim speaks of Brahms' new sonata for violin and piano as "quite magnificent." It is to be hoped that the great Hungarian violinist will bring it over with him to the "Pops."

With the death of James Winterbottom there occurs a break in a line of sextons at All Saints' Church, Glossop, which has reached through one family for two hundred years.

Dr. McLaren has greatly felt the sultry heat in Australia, but he is now restored to his usual health, and has, on the whole, greatly enjoyed his visit to the Antipodes, where he has been most cordially received.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious easily digested, and of great economy. A sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

THE PROPOSED VISIT FROM AMERICAN BASEBALL CLUBMEN.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PLAYERS AND THE GAME THEY PLAY.

What constitutes a "national game?" This question very naturally arises when an American is heard to remark that "Baseball is the national game of the United States of America, just as cricket is of England, golf of Scotland, and so on." Because in England we have at least two games which may be equally styled national (without counting what the late George Leybourne styled in one of his comic songs "the P.R.F.G. fighting game"), and the Scotch certainly possess the right to style "golf" and "curling" national, for they pertain almost exclusively to the Scotch all over the world, or at least wherever good "links" and fair ice are obtainable. But the United States appears to have but one game to which claim can justly be made for the term national, and that game is baseball. Here in England our boys play what English people consider is the ancestor of baseball, the game of "rounders," and from what we know of that childish game we have most of us formed a not altogether favourable or dignified opinion of the scientific national game of America.

In America baseball has supplanted, in public favour, horse racing, and aquatic and field sports of every description. Its growth has been one of nearly thirty years, and each year it has commanded an increase of public patronage that has finally placed it far ahead of any outdoor pastime in the United States. The truth of this statement, as also its force, will be grasped at once by reference to the following figures. The total attendance of the public on sixty-seven games played during the season of 1888 at Boston by the eight clubs constituting the Boston Baseball League was 265,015, or an average of 3,955 people per game. The attendance at New York and Chicago was about the same, the total at the three most enthusiastic baseball cities in America being 800,000. There are the five other cities to which the other clubs of the League belong at which the average attendance would be from 150,000 to 170,000, or 800,000 for the five. This gives total attendance on the games played throughout the season in eight cities of 1,600,000 people. The rate of admission averaging sixty-five cents, the total income was about 900,000 dollars (£180,000), or an average of 100,000 dollars (£20,000) to each club.

There are a number of other clubs and leagues of clubs in the United States, and it has been estimated that over 5,000,000 people paid for admission to see the games played during the season of 1888. This will give some slight idea of the interest taken in the game by the American people. A great deal might also be said about the wealth of the individual clubs, which own grounds of vast extent, ranging in value from 150,000 dols. (£30,000) up to the enormous sum of 500,000 dols. (£100,000). So great is the interest, indeed, that no newspaper is considered of any use to the public which does not retain on its staff a special baseball department, very large salaries (which would appear ridiculously large to English notions) being paid to the reporters, and great competition existing among the papers to obtain the services of the best men. As much as £50 and £100 a week has been paid, and is paid, to the chiefs of the baseball departments by some of the great newspapers; such salaries, indeed, as even exceed those of the editors in chief!

The two clubs which are now on their way to England from Australia are the Chicago Club, which is perhaps the best in the country, and the All American, which is made up of picked men from the most celebrated teams. They sailed from Adelaide on the 7th inst., coming by way of Ceylon, Egypt—where they propose, with characteristic American enterprise, to play a game under the shadow of the Pyramids! Surely the first time baseball has ever been played there! —and Italy. Before coming on to London they purpose to play at Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and perhaps Nice. They will arrive in London on the 2nd or 3rd of March. Their stay here is limited, as they have to be back in America by the beginning of April for the season of 1889.

Some idea of the game will not be without interest. The field consists of a continuous runway of clay-covered paths, in the shape of a diamond whose sides are 90 ft. long. At each corner is a basebag of canvas filled with horsehair, strapped securely to the ground, and known as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd base, and home plate. The players are called pitcher, catcher, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd baseman, short stop, right fielder, centre and left fielder. The pitcher stands in a space 4 ft. wide by 5 ft. 4 in. long, in the centre of the diamond, known as the pitcher's box, the forward line of which is 50 ft. from the home plate, beside which the batsman stands. Behind the home plate the catcher stands, and just behind him the umpire. The choice of the opening innings lies with the captain of the team on whose grounds the game is being played. When three batsmen have been put out, the opposing team takes the innings, three of whose men being put out, the order is again reversed. Nine such innings require from an hour and a half to two hours to play, and constitute a game, the team which has scored most runs during that time winning the game. To put a batsman out a fielder must catch a batted ball before it reaches the ground, or recover it in time to throw it to the base for which the runner is making before he reaches it. Of course there are numerous minor rules which it would be impossible to give in this article. The art of bowling or "pitching" the ball has been reduced to a science, many pitchers being able to throw it in such a manner that it is made to execute a curve upwards, downwards, or to one side or the other, just as it reaches the batsman, who is thus mystified as to its direction, and either misses it and is put out by the catcher (wicket-keeper), or just tips it with his bat and is caught out.

The members of the two clubs are as follows:—The Chicago team: Captain Anson, Ryan, Sullivan, Pettitt, Tener, Baldwin, Pfeffer, Burns, Van Haltren, Williamson, and Daly. The All America team: Captain Ward of the New York Club, Kelly of Boston, Hanlon of Detroit, Carroll of Pittsburg, Donnelly of Washington, Healey of Indianapolis, Tiernan of New York, Fogarty of Philadelphia, Wood of Philadelphia, and Simpson of Newark. Nearly all the great newspapers of the United States are represented by special correspondents sent to accompany the clubs in their tour around the world, such expense being thought little of in the necessity found by those newspapers of giving their readers the latest and most reliable information concerning the doings of these player-heroes. Wherever they have hitherto visited, in Honolulu, in Auckland, and in the Australian cities, the American baseball players have met with extraordinary success, and it is safe to say that no little interest will be awakened in London to witness the play of such masters of the American national game.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

THE STEEL RAIL COMBINATION.

The German steel rail makers have, it is said, been constrained under the scheme for the renewal of the steel rail trust to accept a smaller proportion of orders than under the previous combination. The British firms are to retain for themselves all Indian as well as English orders. There are fourteen rail firms in England—namely, three in Cleveland, four on the West Coast, two in Sheffield, and five in Wales—and all are expected to join the Trust.

INCREASE IN THE TRADE OF INDIA.

The trade of British India shows constant expansion. The review by Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Assistant Secretary in the Department of Finance and Commerce, which is published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, shows that the aggregate value of the trade of the last five years was 78,702,98 lakhs of rupees, and of the first five years of the decade 65,330,15 lakhs of rupees; the trade of the second period having exceeded that of the first by about 20½ per cent. For the year the value was 1,68,19,708,50 rupees—an increase of 5.2 per cent. on the preceding year. The value of the imported merchandise in 1887-88 was 6,238,14 lakhs of rupees, as compared with 5,866,14 lakhs in the preceding years. In the last six years, with an average rate of exchange which was 1 5/16d. lower than in the previous five years, the importation of merchandise increased in a much greater ratio than in those five years. In spite of the increased cost resulting from the fall of exchanges the prices of the great staples of the import trade—grey shirting, mule twist, copper sheathing, and iron—have materially fallen instead of having risen.

"IS THE WINE TRADE SO DISHONEST?"

Replying to the communication from "Finis" which appeared in this column early in the week, "Taster" writes:—

"Finis," I would take it, is one of those whose credulity in matters of wine is that most exercised, being manufactured at home, and sorely in want of remaking *de novo*. Doubtless the trade, like others, contains questionable traders, but "Finis" and his friends are in great part the cause—if he be an hotel director, especially so. There not only is good wine demanded at ridiculous prices, a large profit added, and the best wine not recognized, but often credit or interest in the hotel expected. I should not be surprised if the claret (?) were approved under the new label, so equally unable are the public to tell a wine's worth, or to rely as they should upon the recommendation to pay the prices of respectable houses. A firm of repute would not find it necessary to resort either to the trick with the claret, and certainly not detraud as with the champagne—in which case, however, instead of "Finis's" guess at the 30*s.* blend, it might have been made by putting two ullage bottles into one as blending with some other old wine. It certainly would not be necessary to send to the champagne district for an expert in recorking, &c. If "Finis" and others could choose their wines a little more by quality and less by brand they would obtain a better article.

OUR IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

The imports of petroleum oil from Russia are steadily rising, with the result of checking the shipments from America. Messrs. Henry Funck and Co. distinguish the shipments from the two sources as follows:—

Year.	American.	Russian.	Total.
1888.....	1,286,148 Barrels	549,126 Barrels	1,835,274 Barrels
1887.....	1,444,350 ,,	188,461 ,,	1,626,511 ,,
1886.....	1,363,801 ,,	46,814 ,,	1,410,615 ,,
1885.....	1,367,720 ,,	70,149 ,,	1,437,869 ,,
1884.....	927,919 ,,	17,078 ,,	944,997 ,,
1883.....	1,329,004 ,,	502 ,,	1,329,506 ,,

As showing the extent to which tank steamers are being adopted in the Russian trade, of the total amount shipped last year 526,793 barrels were so conveyed.

THE LONDON PAPERS ON THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The *Times* says:—"On the whole, a general survey of the results of the elections encourages the belief that the London County Council will be a body not unworthy to control the municipal affairs of the largest city in the world. The admirable choice of the City of London has added dignity and distinction to the new Council, while the good sense of the electors has for the most part made a judicious selection from among the candidates before them and eliminated some of the least worthy candidates."

The *Standard* says:—"We may say, without risk of hurting any one's feelings, that the composition of the London Parliament does not offer any strong presumption of efficiency of public spirit, or of single-minded integrity. The new Council will undoubtedly be, to a large extent, an assembly of nonentities. Worse still, it includes a dangerous percentage of the mere faddists and representatives of sectional interests."

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—"Londoners have, we think, reson to be satisfied with the results of the County Council elections. When the new Council meets it will be found to be a thoroughly representative body, and calculated to inspire public confidence."

The *Daily Telegraph* "entertains a confident hope, from the composition of the Council, that it will let chatter and theories alone, and devote itself honestly to the hard, practical labour that lies before it. The presence of the feminine element in the Council is especially natural and reasonable, because of the concession of votes to females, and it must be admitted that the women voters have used sparingly their power of claiming to be represented by their own sex."

The *Daily News* says:—"The result of the polling for the County Council of London is perhaps a greater surprise to the Government and its friends than even the overwhelming defeat they suffered yesterday in the northern kingdom. Whether the election has been fought on political grounds or not, the ratepayers of London have shown a most striking preference for candidates who were known to be connected with the Liberal party. A large and decisive majority of the members of the new Council are directly and even actively connected with the Liberal organizations."

The *Saturday Review* says:—"Some of those returned have obviously won by the help of their rank and previous reputation. The majority can have received no benefit from any such sources. Whether this is in itself an evil we shall not trouble to decide. It was undoubtedly what might be expected to happen. It may—and probably will—be found that the members are quite up to the work. The duties of the London County Council will, after all, not be of the most important or lofty kind. It is a good sign that members of the old Board of Works have, for the most, failed to get themselves elected."

The *Spectator* says:—"The County Council elections, so far as they are known at the time we write, are, we think, decidedly more satisfactory than the newspapers in general admit. We do not regard the very light polls in London as a bad sign. On the whole, it may certainly be said that the electors, when they saw a chance of returning a really good local member who did not agree with them in politics, have gladly embraced the opportunity of showing that their politics do not blind them to the sense and worth of men who take the other side from themselves."

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITHOUT ADMIXTURE

This Old-established Article retains its position as "the finest Cocoa in the market." It is unequalled in purity and flavour, and is very Economical. It will bear the strictest Chemical test, and keeps in all Climates.

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Retailed in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. Tins at 1*s.*, 1*s.* 11*d.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.*

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1885. Gold Medals at Principal Exhibitions.

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NATHANIEL BERRY'S PIANOS, with brass plated actions, iron-plated backs, Warranted for 20 years. Price 18 guineas. THREE YEARS' SYSTEM, 14*s.* per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 25 guineas. Organs from 6*s.* per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 235, City-road, London, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

SCHREIBER PIANOS.—Patent Uprights and Horizontal Grands. Artistic Designs. FULL WARRANTY. Prices and terms to suit all requirements.—SCHREIBER PIANO AND ORGAN CO., 3, Newman-street, Oxford-street, W.

BILLIARDS or BAGATELLES! All those requiring New or Second-hand Tables, Requisites, or Billiard work done, should, before going elsewhere, send for New Price List, Cloth and Cushion Samples, to HENNIG BROS., 11, High-street, W.C.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM WALTZ.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM. By THEO. BONHEUR Splendidly Illustrated. This most charming Waltz has become the success of the Season, and the rage of London. Performed with overwhelming applause at all the Exhibitions, Promenade Concerts, &c. 2*s.* net. Band and Military parts now ready.
LONDON MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited), 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Linsay Lennox). "One of the most popular songs of the day."—*St. James's Gazette.*

MR. SIMS REEVES will sing Linsay Lennox's popular song, LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM, at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Jan. 25. "It has much to recommend it."—*St. James's Gazette.* 2*s.* net.
London Music Publishing Company, 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.

MADAME MARIE ROZE will sing Linsay Lennox's popular song, LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM, at Dublin, THIS EVENING and nightly on tour. "It has much to recommend it."—*St. James's Gazette.* 2*s.* net.
London Music Publishing Company, 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Linsay Lennox). This charming song will be sung by Mr. SIMS REEVES at ST. JAMES'S HALL, January 21st. 2*s.* net.
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NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S OPERA and FIELD GLASSES, BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, &c., of every description. Illustrated List free.
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
BRANCHES: 45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET; and CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

COOK'S PATENT MEAL. FEEDS BRAIN, MUSCLE and NOURISHES the WHOLE FRAME. "A GOOD FOOD..... Much better than many already in the market."—Dr. Allinson, L.R.C.P. "Perfectly genuine."—*The Lancet.* Ask your Grocer for a 6*d.* bag. 3½ lb. post free, 1*s.* 6*d.*—C. A. COOK, Salisbury. Wholesale: Taylor & Co., 59, Eastcheap, E.C. PORRIDGE.

A SCOTCH DISH, Oatmeal Porridge; An AMERICAN DISH, Maize Mush—Cooked to perfection at the ALPHA VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT, 23, OXFORD-STREET, opposite the Oxford.

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Contributions are earnestly solicited towards the £20,000 required to complete the New Buildings, the first portion of which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July last.
WILLIAM T. GRANT, Secretary.

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	Tons.	H.P.	
ORMUZ.....	6,116	8,500	Feb. 1.
CUZCO	3,918	4,000	Feb. 15.
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Mar. 1.
LUSITANIA ..	3,625	4,000	March 15.
OROYA	6,184	7,000	March 29
ORIZABA.....	6,184	7,000	April 12.

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice
Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17*s.* to £70:—Cheap Return Tickets
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS extrude from the solids and fluids of the body those taints, germs, and impurities, which waste the strength, reduce vital force, and beget disease. This medicine taken now and again will guide and control the bodily functions, and ward off many attacks of illness which at this season are frequently both sudden and alarming. It secures the main conditions of good health.

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SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* 6*d.*; free for 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

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£1,000 URGENTLY and IMMEDIATELY NEEDED for more determined agitation. The receipt of £410 gratefully acknowledged.
Cheques should be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Morrison, 23, Parliament-street, S.W., or London and County Bank, 3, Victoria-street, S.W.
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The 50,000 SHARES are now OFFERED for SUBSCRIPTION, at £10 2*s.* 6*d.* per Share (2*s.* 6*d.* per Share to be allocated to the Preliminary Expenses Fund), payable as under:—
£1 per Share on Application.
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£2 per Share on 4th May, ,,
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Payment in full may be made, and interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on such prepayment. The Shares when paid up will be convertible into equal moieties of Preferred and Deferred Stock, the Preferred Stock being entitled to a preferential dividend of 5 per cent., and to priority in return of capital, and the Deferred Stock being entitled to the surplus profits. It is proposed to issue Debenture Stock to the extent of one-half of the subscribed capital. The preliminary expenses of the Company will be paid out of the fund to be provided by the 2*s.* 6*d.* per Share above mentioned, but a considerable surplus will remain for the nucleus of a reserve fund, to which fund such surplus will be carried.

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Charles Seymour Grenfell, Esq., merchant, 27, Upper Thames-street.
John Harrison Watson, Esq., Messrs. J. R. Thomson and Co., merchants, St. Peter's-chambers, Cornhill.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Henry Cartwright, Kt., Director of the Government Stock Investment Co. (Limited).
Frederick Ford, Esq., late of Peru and Chile, 204, Cromwell-road, S.W.
O. G. Oliver-Jones, Esq., late of Peru, 9, Trebovir-road, Kensington.
Sampson S. Lloyd, Esq., Messrs. Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquets Bank (Limited).
Sir John Morris, K.C.S.I., 88, Queen's-gate, S.W., Director of the Debenture Guarantee and Investment Co. (Limited).
Wm. Thos. Morrison, Esq., 61, Earl's Court-square, South Kensington, late Manager of the London Bank of Mexico and South America (Limited).
Charles Hay Stewart, Esq., merchant, 4, St. Mary-axe, E.C.
With power to add to their number.

BANKERS.—Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquets Bank (Limited), 72, Lombard-street, and Branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Davidson and Morriss, 40 and 42, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
BROKERS.
Messrs. Sutton and Co., 22, Royal Exchange, E.C.
Messrs. A. M. McCulloch and Co., 18, Dale-street, Liverpool.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. H. Woodburn, Kirby, and Co., 19, Birchin-lane, E.C.
SECRETARY (*pro tem.*).—Herbert Middleton Morgan.
TEMPORARY OFFICES.—Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The principle on which Trust Investment Companies have been established is now proved to be sound, inasmuch as the stocks of well-managed companies, as may be seen from the following quotations in the "Stock Exchange Official List," are quoted at substantial premiums:—

	Name.	Paid.	Quotations. 15 Jan. 1889.
5 p.c.	American Invest. Trust (Limited) Preferred	100	117–121
8 ,,	Ditto Deferred	100	117–121
5 ,,	Army and Navy Invest. Trust (Limited) Preferred Stock ..	100	112–116
5 ,,	Ditto Deferred Stock	100	111–114
4 ,,	Ditto 4 p.c. Perp. Deben. Stock	100	104–106
5 ,,	Foreign, American, and Gen. Invest. Trust (Lim.) Pref. ..	100	117–120
7 ,,	Ditto Deferred	100	116–119
5 ,,	Foreign and Colonial Government Trust (Lim.) Preferred	100	126–129
5 ,,	Ditto Deferred	100	137–140
—	General and Com. Investment Trust (Lim.) Preferred Stock	100	114–117
4½ p.c.	Governments Stock Invest. (Limited) Preferred	100	104–106
5 ,,	Ditto Deferred	100	119–122
5 ,,	Mercantile Invest. and General Trust (Limited) Preferred ..	100	117–120
5 ,,	Ditto Deferred	100	117–120
4 ,,	Ditto 4 p.c. Debenture Stock..	100	104–106

The business in nitrate of soda is assuming very extensive proportions, and it is proposed to invest some portion of the funds of the Company in the best of the companies which have been introduced to the London market. The dividends paid by these companies are very considerable, and it is believed that, besides paying 5 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, a very large surplus will remain for the Deferred Stock.

It is also proposed that the Company shall participate in the introduction of sound and well-established properties to the London market.

The nitrate of soda trade now amounts to about £7,500,000 a year; and as the extraordinary results obtained by this fertilizer become more generally known and appreciated a considerable augmentation of the trade is anticipated.

It is not proposed to confine the investments of the Company to nitrate securities only. Sound investments, giving a fair rate of interest, will also form a part of the securities to be held by the Company.

The following is an estimate of the profits which are likely to be derived from the eventual operations of the Company:—

Investment of £750,000 in Securities, producing 6 per cent. net..	£45,000	
Four per cent. Dividend on £250,000 Debentures ..	£10,000	
Five per cent. Dividend on £250,000 Preferred Stock	12,500	22,500
Balance of £22,500 available for Dividend on £250,000 Deferred Stock, equal to 9 per cent.		

In addition to which, further profits may be anticipated from taking part in the introduction of Companies, in connection with which important negotiations are in progress.

In order that no part of the capital of the Company may be applied in payment of preliminary expenses, the directors have decided to take from each applicant the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share to form a fund for this purpose. The balance of the moneys not so applied will be carried to the Company's reserve fund, as provided by the articles of association.

No promotion money of any kind has been or will be paid, and no contracts whatever have been entered into.

Applications for shares must be made on the form annexed to the Prospectus, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share.

If no allotment be made, the deposits will be returned in full.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the offices of the solicitors.

Application will be made to the Stock Exchange for a settlement and quotation.

Forms of Application may be obtained of the Bankers and Brokers, and at the Temporary Offices of the Company.

London, 17th January, 1889.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836.
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.
INCOME AND FUNDS (1887).

Fire Premiums £607,000 | Life Premiums £197,000	
Interest.....	£143,000
Accumulated Funds	£3,421,000

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,
19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
AND
57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN. Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid. Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

LAW UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, 126, CHANCERY-LANE. Fire, Life, Mortgages, Reversions.

Established 1868
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,
20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £50 and upwards made or fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROGER.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* Four Gold Medals awarded.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES will OPEN on SATURDAY, the 19th January, 1889, and CLOSE on or before THURSDAY, the 24th January, 1889, for Town, and FRIDAY, the 25th January, 1889, for the country.

The Vendor will, at the option of the Directors, take the whole of the present issue of Ordinary Shares in part payment for the Properties and Businesses acquired by the Company. The Shareholders in this Company have the unusual advantage of acquiring a valuable patent, which bids fair to revolutionize the Mineral Water and Bottling Trade, and at the same time participating in a well-established and profitable commercial undertaking.

ALLAN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND BIRMINGHAM.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862 to 1886, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL - - - - - £60,000 in 12,000 SHARES of £5 EACH,

Of which 8,000 are Ordinary Shares and 4,000 are Preference Shares, entitled to a cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and one-third of the Surplus Profits after 10 per cent. has been paid on the Ordinary Shares.

ISSUE OF 4,000 PREFERENCE AND 5,000 ORDINARY SHARES,

The remaining £15,000 Ordinary Share Capital is reserved for future issue in case it should be thought desirable to further extend the Company's property.

The Shares are payable as follows:—10s. on Application; £2 on Allotment; £1 5s. in one Month; £1 5s. in two Months; or the Shares may be paid in full on Allotment, the dividend being calculated from date of payment.

The dividends on the Preference Shares will be payable half-yearly. The dividends on the Ordinary Shares will be payable yearly, but the Directors have power to pay interim dividends.

Directors.

WILLIAM JOHN HAMMOND, Esq., Brandwood Grange, King's Heath, near Birmingham (Director of the United Breweries Company (Liverpool), Limited).

JAMES M. HENDERSON, Esq., Proprietor of Vine's Hotel, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, and 81, Lime-street, Liverpool.

ALLEN WILSON, Esq., Chinthurst, Herne-hill, Surrey (Director of the Wiltshire Brewery Company Limited, and Henry Pound, Son, and Hutchins, Limited).

CHARLES W. SPENCER, Esq., Shenley House, Brighton.

*JOSEPH DEEKS, Esq. (formerly Manager to the late Hiram Codd, Mineral Water Manufacturer and Patentee of Codd's Ball Stopper), Thomas-street, Mile-end, London, E. (Managing Director).

* Will join the Board on completion of the purchase.

Bankers.

LLOYDS BARNETTS AND BOSANQUETS BANK (LIMITED), Colmore-row, Birmingham.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH WALES BANK (LIMITED), London-road, Liverpool and Branches, and London Agents.

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK (LIMITED), Lothbury, London, E.C.

Brokers.

Messrs. LEWIS, LEVY, and CO., Stock Exchange, and 5, Drapers'-gardens, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

Solicitor.

J. THOMAS WATSON, Esq., 23, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Auditors.

Messrs. JOHN F. LOVERING and CO., Chartered Accountants, 77, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

Liverpool Manager.—Mr. JOSHUA TOWNSEND.

Birmingham Manager.—Mr. WALTER SCOTT.

Secretary.—Mr. C. BROWN.

Registered Offices.

HARE PLACE, SCOTLAND ROAD, LIVERPOOL.

Temporary London Offices.

15, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Works.

LONDON: Thomas-street, Mile End New Town, E.

LIVERPOOL: Hare-place, Scotland-road, and Nash-street.

BIRMINGHAM: Abbotsford Works, Mark-lane and Pershore-street.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the valuable invention of Mr Joseph Deeks, for an Improved Cork Stopper for Mineral Waters, Bottled Beers, &c., which is one of the simplest and at the same time most useful inventions of modern times. Its advantages are so apparent that it needs only to be made known to command an enormous sale, and in order to at once bring it to the notice of the public, and thoroughly push it, the Company has purchased extensive Mineral Water and Bottling Works at London, Liverpool, and Birmingham, with the leases, buildings, plant, machinery, stock, and goodwill thereof, and the benefit of all existing contracts.

The Company will acquire—

1. The valuable patent rights above referred to for the United Kingdom, together with all improvements which may from time to time be made.
2. The extensive Mineral Water Manufacturing and Bottling Business carried on by Messrs. Allan and Co., at Horsepasture, Scotland-road, and Nash-street, Liverpool, together with the Lease, Plant, Machinery, Rolling Stock, Horses, Manufactured Stock and Materials, with the Valuable Home and Colonial connection. Messrs. Allan's Sales last year amounted to over 110,000 dozens (1,320,000 bottles).
3. The business of Messrs. Deeks and Co., of Thomas-street, London, E. The premises are held on a lease at a ground rent of £80 per annum, and are exceedingly well situated and adapted for the trade. The factory is fitted with excellent modern plant and machinery; and in addition there is the usual rolling stock, horses, manufactured stock, and materials.
4. The Business of Mr Walter Scott, of Abbotsford Works, Mark-lane and Pershore-street, Birmingham, which is well established and exceedingly profitable. The premises, of which the Company acquires a valuable lease, cover an area of 40,000 feet superficial. The purchase includes the Plant, Machinery, Fixtures, Trade Utensils, Rolling Stock, Horses, Stock, &c.

There is an ample supply of pure water at each of the factories, and at the Birmingham Factory an Artesian Well has been sunk at very considerable cost.

The Plant and Machinery, which is by Barnett and Foster, Haywood and Tyler, Dan Rylands, Chapman and Foote, Galloway, Fairburst, and other eminent Mineral Water Engineers, includes Engines, Boilers, Generators, Gasometers, and Purifiers, Double-action Plunger Pumps, Copper Cylinders, Filling Machines, Troughs, Galvanized and Slate Tanks, with Coils and Filters, Steam Jackets, Pans, Bottles, Crates, Casks, Horses, Vans, Floats, Harness, &c., &c.

The Directors have received the offer of extensive Mineral Water Businesses at Manchester, Derby, Burton-on-Trent, and Southampton; and the Directors contemplate establishing Factories at Bristol, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other leading cities.

It will therefore be seen that the Company will have an immediate market for its manufactures, and the corks will also be supplied to other manufacturers under Royalties, from which a considerable revenue may be confidently anticipated.

The invention is so simple and inexpensive, and at the same time so efficacious, that it bids fair to revolutionize the trade. Barrett's Screw Stopper, Codd's Patent Glass Stopper, and several others, have met with great support on account of their convenience; but notwithstanding this many large firms have refused to adopt it, as the composition and India-rubber used are considered by many to give an unpleasant flavour to the Beer or Mineral Water, and the old-fashioned and inconvenient wired cork is still in enormous demand.

This patent will surmount all the objections which have been urged against patent stoppers, as, unlike all others, it consists of a simple cork inserted in a screw-neck bottle about half-way, the cork having a piece of thin tinned iron forced through the centre, thus keeping it from breaking when turned; the metal does not go to the bottom of the cork, and consequently does not come in contact with the liquor. No wire is required, the grip of the screw-neck bottle on the cork being sufficient to stand the highest pressure contained in beer, or in which mineral waters are bottled.

In addition to the convenience of a cork which can be drawn without a corkscrew, without having to untwist wire, free from all accidents, it can be supplied even cheaper than the old-fashioned wired cork, as the wire costs considerably more than the metal used in the Patent Cork.

The arrangement has been thoroughly tested by the Directors, all of whom are largely interested in the Mineral Water and Beer Trade, and several large Licensed Victuallers, and they are thoroughly satisfied as to the success of the Patent, and have promised to give the Company their support.

The Mineral Water trade is an exceedingly profitable one, and in several cases, where, like the present, it has been worked in conjunction with a Patent Stopper, large fortunes have been realized. Hitherto, very few firms have been willing to dispose of their businesses to Joint Stock Companies, consequently figures are difficult to obtain. The "Stock Exchange Year Book" for 1889, however, states that Batey and Co., Limited, pay dividends of 10 per cent. per annum on a paid-up ordinary share capital of £61,209, in addition to 6 per cent. on the preference capital. The Shares of J. Schweppe and Co., Limited, are privately held, and no official information is obtainable, but the Company is known to be earning large profits.

The consumption of Mineral Waters and Bottled Beers has now reached enormous proportions. Since the introduction of patent stoppers there has been an active demand for cheap bottled Beers, and the sales of one London firm alone, who are owners of a screw stopper, are stated to have increased from 1,692,000 bottles in 1882 to 8,520,000 bottles in 1885, and to have exceeded 10 millions of bottles in 1887.

The books of Messrs. Allan and Co., Messrs. Deeks and Co., and Mr. Walter Scott have been examined, on behalf of the Company, by Messrs. John F. Lovering and Co., of 77, Gresham-street, London, E.C., the well-known Chartered Accountants, and a copy of their report may be seen at the Company's Offices.

Through the influence of the Directors, the Company has made arrangements to supply the whole of the licensed houses belonging to the United Breweries Company, Liverpool (Limited), and the Wiltshire Brewery Company (Limited), numbering about sixty. It will thus be seen that the business will at once be substantially increased.

The average sales of the three concerns now exceed £13,600 per annum, and the present net profits alone are sufficient to pay 8 per cent. on the entire Preference Capital. This is without taking into account the trade of the above houses, the increased business which must unquestionably be done so soon as the Patent Cork is known, and the royalties received from other bottlers, which will belong exclusively to the Company, the Inventor's interest having been purchased outright. The whole revenue from these sources will therefore be available for dividend on the Ordinary Shares and bonus (over and above the 8 per cent. cumulative dividends) on the Preference Shares.

The Preference Shares will carry a cumulative preferential dividend of 8 per cent. per annum; the Ordinary Shares will then be entitled to 10 per cent., after which the surplus profits will be divided as to one-third to the Preference Shares and two-thirds to the Ordinary Shares. It will thus be seen that the Preference Shareholders have the unusual advantage of investing in a well-established concern, paying them a fixed rate of 8 per cent per annum, and participate to a substantial extent in an enterprise which bids fair to return very handsome results.

From a low estimate, in order to be well within the mark, the Directors anticipate that the Preference Shares will receive dividends of at least 12 per cent. per annum, and the Ordinary Shares 17 per cent., and the Vendor is so assured of the profitable nature of the business that he guarantees 8 per cent. on the Preference and 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares for three years certain.

Mr. Deeks has accepted the position of Managing Director, and Mr. Townsend and Mr. Scott will manage the Liverpool and Birmingham branches respectively; the other Directors are all practical and influential men connected with the trade, and will receive only nominal fees of 50 guineas per annum each. The Inventor has also agreed to give the Company his assistance when required.

The price to be paid for the patent rights, leases, plant, machinery, rolling stock, horses, materials, stock of mineral waters, beers, book debts, goodwill and benefit of existing contracts, has been fixed at £40,000. The Vendor stipulates for the right to an allotment of one-third of the capital, and he has such confidence in the success of the Company that he is willing, at the option of the Directors, to take the entire issue of Ordinary Shares in part payment for the properties and businesses.

The following contracts have been entered into:—1. Contract dated October 26, 1888, between Joseph Tabrar of the one part, and H. Moore of the other part. 2. Contract dated November 26, 1888, between Joseph Deeks of the one part, and the said H. Moore of the other part. 3. Contract dated November 21, 1888, between Walter Scott of the one part, and the aforesaid H. Moore of the other part. 4. Contract dated January 3, 1889, between the Newry Mineral Water Company, Limited (Allan and Co.) of the one part, and the aforesaid H. Moore of the other part. 5. Contract dated January 10, 1889, between the aforesaid H. Moore of the one part, and C. Brown, as trustee for the Company, of the other part.

The Vendor, Mr. Moore, is the Promoter of the Company, and will pay all legal, registration, and other expenses up to allotment. Contracts have been made by the Vendor in reference to the acquisition of the properties, and the formation and promotion of the Company, and others have been, and are being, entered into, in the ordinary course of business. Applicants for Shares must, therefore, be deemed to waive the insertion of dates and names of the parties to any such arrangements or contracts, and to accept the above statements as a sufficient compliance with Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867.

Application will be made in due course for a settlement on the Stock Exchange, and a quotation in the Official List.

Where a less number of Shares is allotted than that applied for the balance will be credited in reduction of the payment due on allotment. Should no allotment be made, the amount paid on application will be returned in full.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association and the above-named contracts may be seen at the Offices of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, or by letter to the Secretary, briefly stating the number of Shares required, but in either case the application must be accompanied by a deposit of 10s. per Share.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Ordinary and Preference Shares may be obtained of the Bankers and Brokers, or of the Secretary of the Company, from whom all information may also be obtained.

The LISTS will OPEN on MONDAY, the 21st January, and CLOSE at Four o'clock the same Day for Town, and Twelve o'clock the Following Day for Country Applications.

A REVOLUTION in the COPPER INDUSTRY.

ELMORE'S PATENT COPPER DEPOSITING COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, £200,000, in 100,000 Shares of £2 each.

FIRST ISSUE 70,000 SHARES, of which 46,700 Shares are now offered for subscription, the balance being allotted to the Vendors in Part Payment of the Purchase Money.

Applications for over 20,000 Shares have already been received from the directors and their friends.

Payment for the Shares is to be made as follows:—5s. per Share on application; 15s. per Share on allotment; £1 per Share on April 15, 1889.

DIRECTORS.

Sir John H. Morris, K.C.S.I., 88, Queen's-gate, S.W., Director of the Namaqua Copper Company (Limited).

E. J. Carson, Esq., Rydal, Surbiton Hill Park, Surrey, Director of the Cape Copper Company (Limited).

Arthur Holland, Esq., 2, East India-avenue, E.C., Director of the Copiapo Copper Company (Limited).

John Macfarlan, Esq., Invermay, Wimbledon, Surrey, Director of the Rio Tinto Copper Company (Limited).

BANKERS.—Messrs. Martin and Co., 68, Lombard-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Newman, Hays, and Co., 31, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Helbert, Wagg, and Co., 18, Old Broad-street, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co., 44, Gresham-street, E.C.

WORKS MANAGERS.

Mr. Francis Edward Elmore, Assoc. Inst. E.E.

Mr. Alexander Stanley Elmore, M.S.C.I.

SECRETARY.—Mr. James Shurmer.

OFFICES.—11, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

WORKS.—West Riding Works, Tinsley, Sheffield.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire and work the British Patents for the extremely valuable discovery made by Messrs. F. E. Elmore and A. S. Elmore, for manufacturing Copper articles direct from rough Copper Bars, which does away with the processes of melting, rolling, forging, drawing, &c., and the present costly and laborious methods of manufacturing Copper articles, such as Tubes, Vats, Cylinders, Pans, Printing Rollers, Wire for Electric purposes, and a vast number of other articles too numerous to mention.

By this process Copper is electrically deposited from the rough bars upon a revolving mandrel or mould, upon the face of which a burnisher is caused to move automatically for the purpose of condensing the Copper particles as they are deposited, thus not only rendering the material dense, silky, fibrous, and cohesive, possessing strength, ductility, and uniformity at present unobtainable, but at the same time producing articles at a low cost hitherto unknown, the article being produced automatically during the process of refining the copper.

This important invention, it is believed, is destined to take the same leading position in the Copper industry which Bessemer's process has done in that of iron and steel, the enormous profits of which are well known.

Messrs. Elmore have only arrived at their present perfected invention after years of application, the discovery of burnishing during the deposition of the Copper having crowned the process with success.

The Reports of the distinguished professional men and leading technical experts on Messrs. Elmore's invention are too long to set out, but the annexed extracts show that they have given unqualified favourable opinions, and have recognized the process as entirely novel and practical, and calculated to largely supersede the present methods of working Copper. They also make clear that for many years no discovery of equal metallurgical importance has been made. The advantages of the process as stated by them may be summed up as follows:—

1. That in the making of tubes and similar articles by this process all drawing down and brazing is entirely done away with.
2. That there is practically no limit to the diameter of seamless pipes and other articles that can be produced, whilst by present processes these are strictly limited as to size, owing to the great expense of production.
3. That many Copper articles, especially large tubes, vats, cylinders, &c., can be produced direct from rough Copper far cheaper than by any other process.
4. That the electrical conductivity of the annealed Copper has a conducting power of 4% per cent. above that of the best guaranteed commercial Copper.
5. That the Copper articles produced by the process have been proved to have absolute uniformity of density, thickness, tensile strength, and true circular section.
6. That the Copper can be varied in tensile strength and ductility according to requirements.

Works in Sheffield have been secured by the Company, and it is estimated that the machinery can be completed and the factory commence profitable work in about three months.

The British Patent has been submitted to counsel of the highest standing, also to Messrs. Abel and Imray, the well-known Patent Agents, to Dr. John Hopkinson, F.R.S., M.I.C.E., and to other experts, who have all testified to its validity. The whole of these opinions can be seen at the Offices of the Company.

The Patentees, Messrs. F. E. and A. S. Elmore, have agreed to serve the Company as managers for six years at a fixed joint remuneration of £650 per annum, and a further sum of £100 between them for every 5 per cent. dividend paid to the Shareholders: their remuneration is thus mainly depending upon profits; so that the Company has the benefit of their experience and ability on the subject of Copper depositing upon exceptionally advantageous terms.

With reference to the amount of anticipated profits by the Company, the Directors hesitate to give a formal estimate, lest it should be thought exaggerated; it must, however, be obvious that if, as is claimed for it, the invention acquired by the Company supersedes the present complicated systems of manufacture, vast results must be obtained.

The demand for the more expensive articles capable of being made by this process (the price realized in some cases being as much as Five Shillings per lb.) far exceeds the capacity of the plant to be laid down, whilst the weight of the cheaper articles, such as copper wire, &c., can hardly be estimated. In proof of this, a glance at the numerous inquiries for articles manufactured under these patents, together with the testimonials and opinions from the trade, which can be seen at the Offices of the Company, will show the magnitude of this industry. A few extracts from these are given in the enclosure accompanying the Prospectus.

The Company's profits will be obtained from two sources:—

1. The grant of licences on royalties to the trade for the articles that are at present manufactured by them.
2. The earnings of the Company from its factory.

With reference to the first, as the annual consumption of Copper articles is very great, even a small royalty would ensure for the Company, from this source alone, a large revenue, it being evident that manufacturers in their own interest must adopt this process. Negotiations are pending with the well-known firm of Copper Smelters and Manufacturers Messrs. Thomas Bolton and Sons, of Oakamoor, Widnes, and Birmingham, to adapt Messrs. Elmore's invention to their electrical plant, with a view to a permanent arrangement for its use by them on a royalty. The Company would thus obtain the great advantages of the extensive organization of an established business on a large scale.

With reference to the second, reckoning only the output of the plant that is intended first to be put down, viz., 20 tons per week, and taking the estimated cost of manufacture by Elmore's process at double the rate adopted by experts, the net profit, calculating that an average price is obtained for the more expensive articles of only 2s. per lb., would, after deducting 25 per cent. for contingencies, amount to over £100,000 per annum, equal to a profit, from this source alone, of over 70 per cent. per annum upon the capital of the Company now to be issued.

One important feature of the Company is, that Elmore's discovery, being a labour-saving process, the profit is unaffected, whether the price of Copper, the raw material used, be high or low; in fact, were the present high price of Copper reduced, it would increase the demand for the Company's productions, and so enhance the profits.

From the above plain statement of facts it will be seen there is offered an investment of an entirely exceptional character.

The amount to be paid by the Company is £53,400 in cash and £46,600 in fully-paid Shares of the Company, this being the maximum amount in Shares allowed by the rules of the Stock Exchange to entitle the Company to an official quotation, for which they intend to apply.

The following contracts have been entered into:—An agreement, dated the 1st December, 1888, made between William Elmore, Francis Edward Elmore, and Alexander Stanley Elmore of the one part, and John Hamilton Ward, as trustee for and on behalf of this Company, of the other part; an Agreement, dated the 1st December, 1888, made between the said William Elmore, Francis Edward Elmore, and Alexander Stanley Elmore of the one part, and the said John Hamilton Ward, as trustee for the Company, of the other part; an Agreement, dated the 1st December, 1888, made between the said William Elmore, Francis Edward Elmore, and Alexander Stanley Elmore of the one part, and Woodhouse and Rawson (Limited), engineers and electrical contractors, of the other part. Various other contracts have been made with reference to the acquisition of the patents, the formation of the Company, and the subscription of the capital; and subscribers for Shares will be deemed to have waived all right, whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise, to have any particulars of these contracts.

The memorandum and articles of association, the above contracts, the patents, counsel's and patent expert's opinions, and reports of the various authorities quoted herein, together with specimens of articles manufactured under the process, can all be inspected at the Company's Offices, where, as also of the Bankers and Brokers, Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained.

Where no allotment is made the application money will be returned in full.

11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., January 18, 1889.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF EXPERTS.

The following leading Experts have reported on Messrs. Elmore's process. The Reports can be seen at the offices of the Company, and extracts therefrom will be found in the Prospectus:—

Mr. W. PARKER, the Chief Engineer Surveyor to Lloyd's Register Committee.

Dr. JOHN HOPKINSON, F.R.S., M.Inst. C.E.

Professor GEORGE FORBES, F.R.S.

Messrs. CLARK, FORDE, and TAYLOR.

Mr. C. J. SIMMONS, M.Inst.E.E., Electrician and Contractor for the supply of Electrical Testing Instruments to H.M. War Department, the Postal Telegraph Department, &c.

Mr. W. JOHN, F.R.S.N.A., Member of Council of the Institution of Naval Architects, and Member of the Iron and Steel Institute.

Mr. MASSEY, M.Inst.C.E., M.S.T.E. and E., Engineer to the Queen.

And Mr. John T. SPRAGUE, M.S.E.E., one of the leading authorities on electro-deposition.

Professor A. W. KENNEDY, F.R.S., and Professor W. C. UNWIN, F.R.S., have also made elaborate tests.

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The QUEEN and the TYPEWRITER.

During the recent Royal Visit to the Glasgow Exhibition, her Majesty evinced considerable interest in the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER, as exhibited by the Proprietors and Manufacturers, *Messrs. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS, and BENEDICT, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.* Her Majesty and most of the Royal suite honoured the operator by having special slips written on the machine for their benefit, which they carried away as souvenirs.

At the recent speed contest for the championship of the world the Gold Medal was awarded to Miss Orr, who wrote on the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER 937 words (exclusive of errors) in ten minutes, an average of about 90 words per minute. For full particulars of the Remington Standard Typewriter, THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, ADDRESS,

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WHITEHEAD, MAYOR.—A COMMON COUNCIL holden in the CHAMBER of the GUILDHALL of the City of London on FRIDAY, the 18th day of January, 1889.

Resolved unanimously—

That this Court has heard with deep regret of the death of the senior Deputy Blomfield Burnell, Esq., who for the long period of thirty-seven years had faithfully served his Ward and the City with ability, industry, and the strictest honesty of purpose, and this Court desires to offer to his widow and family its earnest sympathy in their bereavement.

MONCKTON.

WHITEHEAD, MAYOR.—A COMMON COUNCIL holden in the CHAMBER of the GUILDHALL of the City of London on FRIDAY, the 18th day of January, 1889.

Resolved unanimously—

That this Court learns with sorrow the loss which in common with the Court of Aldermen it has sustained in the death of Alderman Sir Thomas Scambler Owden, who for upwards of forty-two years filled successively the positions of Common Councilman, Deputy Alderman, Sheriff, and Lord Mayor, in such a manner as to win the esteem and regard of all with whom he came in contact, and this Court desires to offer to Lady Owden and her family the sincere expression of its condolence and sympathy.

MONCKTON.

SPURGEON'S EVANGELISTS conduct SONG SERVICE, "HOMEWARD BOUND," in EXETER HALL, SATURDAY, 8 P.M. 3,000 free seats. Band, organ, choir. Also SERVICES on SUNDAY, MEN ONLY, 3.45. Both sexes, 7.30.

SPECIAL MEETINGS TO-MORROW by SPURGEON'S EVANGELISTS, in EXETER HALL. MEN ONLY 3.45. PUBLIC 7.30. Choir, Band, Organ. SONG SERVICE, "HOMEWARD BOUND," TO-NIGHT at 8. 3,000 Seats. All welcome.

VEGETARIANISM.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the GREAT ASSEMBLY HALL, Mile-end-road, E., on TUESDAY NEXT, Jan. 22, to advocate a Diet of Fruit, Grain, and Nuts. Chair taken by A. F. HILLS, Esq., at 8 o'clock. Doors open 7.30. Come and hear.

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PORTRAIT OF MR. O'BRIEN, M.P. REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—The only Republican and Democratic Journal published in the United Kingdom.

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PARTNER WANTED to invest from £300 to £500 in a Newspaper and Publishing Business in the South of England. Good concern. Full particulars in confidence to "Partner," care of Clarke, Son, and Platt, 85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

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